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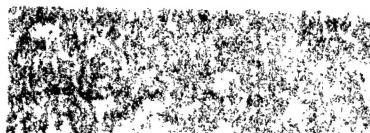
Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2701

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13 October 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2701

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SUDAN AIRWAYS RESUMING ACTIVITIES

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 4 Sep 82 pp 5-6

[Article: "Sudan Airways in Ndjamena: Another Window on the World"]

[Excerpts] Sudan Airways is resuming its operations in Chad. A weekly flight connects Ndjamena to Khartoum every Wednesday. The line is serviced by a 153-seat Boeing 707 (with 12 first-class seats). Once a week, it unloads 7 tons of freight. Mr T.I. Taha, the representative who arrived in our capital on the first flight, considers that the Khartoum-Ndjamena-Kano-Khartoum line is very important. It ensures communications between Sudan and Chad, two brother countries. It enables Chadians to take the shortest and least expensive route to areas in Africa, the Near East or Europe. Thus, a Chadian passenger landing in Khartoum can immediately take a connecting flight to Cairo, Abu Dhabi, Nairobi, Djedda or London. In a word, traffic between Ndjamena and Khartoum provides Chad with a window, not only on Sudan but on the whole world.

Since the facilities of Sudan Airways in Ndjamena have been destroyed, the Sudanese businessman is negotiating with Air Afrique to obtain temporary use of theirs, as a form of cooperation between airlines. In a first stage, seat reservations and ticket sales will take place through Air Afrique. In this respect, Mr Taha pointed out that the agreement his company has signed with Air Afrique would have been signed with the national airlines, Air Tchad, if it operated normally.

A member of the International Association of Air Transport, Sudan Airways complies with the tariffs set by this organization. Nevertheless, it is willing to give favorable terms to its clients. The traveller going from Ndjamena to Khartoum will pay 83,900 francs for his ticket. If he plans to stay there a month, his roundtrip ticket will cost him 110,000 francs. (CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY)

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CSO: 4719/1412

BRIEFS

RESUMPTION OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION--After some waiting, the people of Ndjamena will receive food made available by the Commissioner to Natural Disasters starting Wednesday 8 September 1982. Food distributions were suspended when irregularities were observed during previous operations. The increasing number of repatriates and the inclusion of civil servants in the neighborhoods distorted the initial census by district. Working sessions attended by neighborhood and block leaders, district officials and their staffs (in charge of distribution) have made it possible to set up a new distribution method including all state agents. As a result, the civil servants who used to receive food at work will now be taken care of by the districts where they live. By correcting the irregularities which interfered with food distributions, the Commissioner to Natural Disasters hopes that the people's public-spiritedness and patriotism will prevail and that the orders given will be obeyed for the benefit of all. (CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY) [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 7 Sep 82 p 10] 9294

CSO: 4719/1412

MENGISTU'S REVOLUTION DAY SPEECH

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Sep 82 pp 5-7

[Text]

- *Working people of Ethiopia*
- *Members of the Armed Forces, now standing guard for the freedom and unity of the Mother-land*
- *Esteemed Guests*
- *Comrades!*

On behalf of the Revolutionary Government, the Central Committee of COPWE and on my own behalf, I would like to wish you all a happy New Year and 8th Anniversary of the Revolution on this day which is being solemnly celebrated nation-wide as a day marking the beginning of a new year and a new era.

It is my wish that the new year be a year of prosperity and success in our endeavour to improve the standard of living of the working people.

Committed as we are to the cause of peace and social progress and paying immense sacrifices in their quest, not only do I express my sincere wish that this year be a year of peace and progress but also reaffirm my firm stand in favour of the maintenance of peace and the enhancement of social progress.

Comrades!

The subject of our commemoration today is the proclamation 8 years ago of the unfolding of a new

order in which the preeminence of an insignificant minority gave way to that of the majority. Eight years ago today, was the day on which we heralded the downfall of an order of oppression and exploitation and the dawning of a new one characterised by freedom, equality, justice, and democracy. This day eight years ago marked the very day on which we set out to build the new and progressive order in place of the old and reactionary one which we had overthrown.

In commemorating this occasion festively throughout the length and breadth of our country, it is appropriate to point out the task ahead towards our final goal taking into account the results of our struggle and sacrifice hitherto. That the economic, political and social conditions which were at the root of the oppression and exploitation to which we had been subjected have now been completely done away with, is a fact readily observable by everyday. The Ethiopian working people are today the sole beneficiaries of the fruits of their labour which clearly bears out the fact that the exploiting groups and classes are irreversibly gone. Since the masses of the Ethiopian people today participate actively in the political, economic and social affairs of

the country, all development directives and programmes their needs and transforming the squalid life they were forced to lead. Now, more than ever before, the Ethiopian working people are better organized, better armed to defend their freedom. Their revolutionary consciousness is also manifesting constant growth from day to day. There can, therefore, be no power strong enough to wrench away the victories which they have scored.

Even though we have yet a long way to march before we reach our final goal, i.e. the building of a socialist society on a very solid spiritual and material basis, our victories hitherto are by no means insignificant. It should be pointed out that a rugged road had to be trodden and immense sacrifices had to be paid in order to achieve the present level of progress. Indeed, many a militant revolutionary had to fall in the fierce battle against reactionaries for the cause of this new order which is the guarantee of the genuine freedom of the working people. The sons and daughters of the working people in their thousands gave their lives in the eastern, southern and northern fronts to head off the naked aggression of international imperialism and break the cordon sanitaire imposed upon us and thereby defended the national sovereignty and the Revolution. The unflinching, loyal and heroic struggle of our Revolutionary Army in the heat of these decisive confrontations to assert the freedom of the working people indeed deserves special recognition.

Our Revolutionary army, this veritable off-spring of the working people, has managed, despite tremendous odds, to lay down a firm foundation

for the progress of the Revolutionary process by warding off and finally repulsing the wave of counter-revolutionary attacks directed against us.

From this platform of victory which is fenced by the bones and blood of our gallant sons and daughters, we can only look forward, never backward. We have arrived at a stage where our advancement will be ever more accelerated; as such our sacrifices have undeniably borne fruit. On this historic day we recall not only the heroic deeds of the militant masses without whose sacrifices we could not have reached this stage but also renew our pledge to further strengthen our resolve to march forward holding high the banner of the cause for which they have given their lives. On this historic day and from the heights of this podium, we should like to reaffirm our trust in, and our sincere affection and admiration for the members of our revolutionary armed forces who are still battling with the enemy in the valleys and dales of our country to defend the freedom and unity of the Ethiopian working people and to ensure the progress of the revolutionary process.

Comrades !

The social revolution we have set in motion does not confine itself to demolishing the old and reactionary order alone

Though the demolishing of the old order is imperative to the construction of the new one, what requires greater endeavour and sacrifice is the struggle in the economic, political and social spheres with the view to erecting the new society upon the ruins of the old one.

Even our enemies cannot deny the fact that the achievements of the last years in the endeavour to build the

new order have enabled us to lay down a solid basis for our future progress.

The prerequisite for the building of the new order is to accelerate the growth of the national economy which was choked and kept in a state of underdevelopment, first by the feudal order and then by imperialism; hence our priority to economic development.

Much has already been done to meet the basic needs of the people through heightened economic productivity. Beyond the short-term target of meeting the immediate needs of the people, we have also achieved significant results in our effort to lay down a reliable basis for our long-term development.

The results achieved in the networking of communication system (which as you know is a key factor for economic development), is worth mentioning here as particularly significant. At the onset of the Revolution the total mileage of roads was only 6638 km; that figure has more than doubled and stands now at 14,000 km. Efforts to develop, consolidate and modernize other means of communication have also met with success.

In order to fulfil the spiritual precondition for a rapid economic development, education is of course sine qua non and we can legitimately claim to have achieved an outstanding result in this field. In the long period of feudal rule the peak enrolment in schools never exceeded the one million mark but now regular enrollment alone has exceeded three million. A considerable number of adults are also enrolled in evening classes for academic and technical courses.

Even more of a success story is our literacy campaign which, in a span of only three years, dramatically sank the illiteracy percentage from 93 to 55. This should prove the seriousness with which we are going about the task of building a new society.

Man is, of course, the key factor for the development of the economy of any given society and thus the widening of his sphere of knowledge and skill is essential to step up his productivity. Our effort in the field of education should not, however, be viewed solely as a means to promote rapid economic development. It means a lot more than that to us.

We are convinced that, inasmuch as we have fully pinned our trust in the masses, their full awareness of their historic role and active participation in the on-going endeavour to build a new society is decisive for the achievement of our objective.

The objective we pursue in the development of education is, therefore, intended not only to promote the productivity of the working people but also to create the necessary spiritual precondition for the task we have set ourselves: to create a politically conscious, organized and armed society capable of defending its rights and freedom.

Our strive to increase educational facilities in the last few years has contributed significantly to our task of constructing a new society, thus we have been able to create favourable condition for the promotion of our objective.

The expansion of health services to cater for the working people's well-being is very encouraging. The work to alleviate health problems through a rapid expansion of health facilities has been going on since the

early days of the Revolution. Health workers deployed in the Literacy Campaign, in mass media and in the various regions of the country have no doubt done considerable work to spread health education and the rules of hygiene. Of particular significance in this field of endeavour is, of course, the measure taken to train medical and health personnel, especially doctors, on a massive scale. The Addis Ababa University alone, which had never been known to have graduated more than an average of 20 doctors per year, will this year reach the stage to graduate 120 doctors. The Addis Ababa and Gondar medical schools together are expected to train an average of 200 doctors per year from the 1976 E.C. onwards. Furthermore many young people are annually sent abroad for medical training. The results of the training programme which itself is an achievement of the Revolution, will no doubt contribute to the qualitative and quantitative growth of health services.

Development in agriculture and industry and the implementation of projects in cooperation with socialist countries is in progress. The New Muger Cement Factory is now abuilding. The feasibility study of the Melkawanna hydroelectric scheme and the expansion and modernization of the existing mining industry are among the activities now underway. These projects are naturally basic prerequisites for a rapid economic development.

Much effort is being exerted to complete the work of the construction of the textile factory at Kombolch and the cooking-oil factory at Bahr Dar which, of course, are essential to meet the needs of the working people. The commissioning of these two fac-

tories will, it is believed, go a long way to alleviate the textile and oil needs of the working people.

Comrades,

I have repeatedly pointed out that despite the effort we have made in the realization of both the short and long term objectives of our economy, still more struggle and sacrifice is demanded to extricate our country from the grips of underdevelopment.

Economic development calls for a change of the technological basis of our agriculture, the expansion of socialist industry based on the combination of surplus agricultural product and labour and the expansion of economic and social services necessary for the growth of these productive sectors.

In order to step up the productivity of our human and material resources and attain a higher level of economic development, one has to be in possession of improved means of production and technological in-puts.

The rate of our economic development is gauged by our ability to possess modern technological products which are invariably imported from rich industrial — economies.

It should therefore be carefully noted that when we speak of boosting productivity by utilizing modern technological in-puts, we mean the increase of the volume of our export to the world market.

I should like, at this juncture, to mention the reality of the world market of commodities and manufactured goods. Two opposing trends, i.e. the spiralling of the price of industrial goods and the plummeting of that of commodities (except oil) is known to everybody.

In our own case, for instance, we are going to pay 250 million Birr for

the New Muger Cement Project which ten years ago might probably have cost 50-60 million Birr only. A diesel truck which cost 73 thousand Birr a few years ago now costs 130 thousand and a bus which cost only 100,000 a few years ago now carries a price-tag of 250,000 Birr! Three years ago a tractor cost 22,000 now 45,000 Birr! In the same period a barrel of crude oil skyrocketted from US \$ 14 to US\$ 30!

A mere glance at the pricing of the exports of technology-recipient countries like ours would portray how adverse the realities of the world market are to the developing countries.

Nearly US\$ 500 was offered for a ton of coffee a mere three years ago; the same quantity now fetches less than US\$ 300.

A ton of oil-seed which cost nearly \$900 two years ago now fetches only \$700.

A ton of semi-finished leather which fetched about \$2,300 two years ago has sunk to \$1,300.

A dozen pieces of raw hide now fetches only \$35 as against over \$50 two years ago.

This is the reality in the world market, a sad reality which has effectively humstrung the development effort of backward countries.

For all our wish, we cannot, unfortunately, change this reality. We have to spare no effort, however, to do everything we can within our control and deploy all the energy we can muster towards the abolition of this harsh reality and its replacement by an equitable world economic order. To ward off any negative impact this may have on our bid to bring about rapid economic development, the only option at our disposal is to double and triple the volume of our export.

At this stage of our development,

agriculture is the top-most priority. The positive impact which agricultural production can have to accelerate our economic development is too clear for everyone to see.

As I have pointed out at the recent Third Congress of AEPA land ownership entails a greater social-responsibility than producing just enough to meet one's family. The end of boosting agricultural productions is not only to do away with short-falls of basic supplies in the urban areas, but is also to attain high level of development whereby we can produce enough with which to pay for the technological in-puts we stand in need of for rapid development.

In order for agriculture to reach a high level of development, the pooling of small holdings into agricultural co-operatives is, as has often been pointed out, of decisive impact. Everyone should note that we advocate cooperativization not only for the sake of communizing private property.

Economic development is nothing more than the growth of productive forces or of productivity. The growth of productive forces is dependent on the utilization of improved technology. In agriculture the utilization of highly efficient means of production is paramount to effect the growth of productive forces and productivity. The present conditions in agriculture and the organization of production are not, unfortunately, conducive to rapid change. It should therefore be noted that our purpose in favour of collectivization is in the interest of a higher growth of production and to lay down a firm basis for the achievement of an adequate material life. This fact is clearly borne out by nascent cooperatives. The pooling of human and material resources has enabled them to de-

velop large-scale agriculture. The favourable condition thus created for the introduction of modern technology has enabled them to utilize tractors. This is what we understand by development. Whoever believes that he can achieve this level of efficiency single handed on his small plot cannot be said have concern for the transformation of the lives of Ethiopian peasants as well as for the accelerated development of the country.

I should, at this juncture, underline the complexity of the task of sectoral state organization and especially that of the experts in the field. We know of the existence of a number of experimentally proven performance-efficient methods and devices which can readily boost agricultural productivity. The transformation of these devices and methods from prototype or experimentation objects into becoming components of the material culture of the peasants, naturally, demands a large-scale and sustained effort by agricultural extension workers.

The care, maintenance and efficient utilization of technological products is as important as their application in agriculture. It is appropriate in this regard to point out certain weaknesses which call for immediate correction. The manner with which expensive machines, tractors and trucks (which cost the nation its hard-earned foreign currency) does suggest that we are not yet fully aware that we are struggling against poverty. The high degree of wastage in the utilization of raw-

material, in the storage and distribution of productions, all suggest that we have not yet acquired the awareness that the transformation of a subsistence economy demands, among others things theft.

With the rational utilization of our human and material resources we are now waging a struggle to extricate our country from underdevelopment. Very much is expected from our scientists and research workers in this regard.

There are a number of areas which await research and study such as, for example, a thorough enquiry into the combination of man power and means of production in the agricultural, manufacturing, trade and other sectors of our economy.

I should like to take this opportunity to remind our scientists and researchers of their responsibility to step up still further their participation in the national development activity. They can discharge this responsibility by taking advantage of the excellent opportunity now available by undertaking development-oriented research. Their contribution in playing their role in this historic struggle will particularly be relevant in the context of the struggle to foil the imperialist strategy of keeping poor and developing countries in a constant state of underdevelopment.

Comrades!

Whenever we say that our country has been transformed, we specifically mean that we have taken with courage

all the measures propitious for a development on the basis of equality, justice and democracy. Whenever we say that our country has been transformed we specifically mean that we have gotten rid of all the obstacles for a rapid and balanced development.

The extrication of our country from underdevelopment and the consequent building of a society with an adequately full material and spiritual life depends,

therefore, on the degree of effort everybody does in his/her workplace towards the success of these goals. Henceforward, the improvement of our life will depend on what each and everybody does to enhance the productivity of his/her work. Henceforward, our freedom from disease and illiteracy and the effort to build a prosperous and democratic society will depend on the degree of effort we are willing to expend to change nature and ourselves. To struggle for the realization of this new life and to make due sacrifice thereto is the responsibility of every Ethiopian citizen.

Dear Ethiopian Workers!

Having so far referred to the social and economic aspects which no doubt are decisive for the attainment of our revolutionary goal for which we are fighting, I should now like to spell out the following:

In the field of mineral industry, the work of the gold exploration and mining projection in Sidamo Region and that of the oil project in the Hararghe Region is proceeding according to schedule and has now reached a promising stage of development.

In the field of industry, among the many industrial projects whose construction is either underway or is about to start, the tractor and farm-implements factory is probably the most significant. The construction will begin this year and in this very month at the city of Nazareth.

The second large-scale industrial enterprise whose construction is scheduled to start also at the beginning of this year is the Dire Dawa Cement plant with an annual capacity of 900,000 tons.

One of our many projects in the field of education and training is the the Medical Science Institute whose construction is already underway in the Kaffa Region. The work of the Peasants' and Craftsmen Multi-purpose Training Centre in the Bale Region (a project which has cost us a great deal of thought and effort) is already complete after a year's work, awaiting

only commissioning sometime within a week from this great commemoration.

While I affirm my confidence that these and other development projects will be completed and be operational in the next few years. I should like to express my thanks to all of our friends for their cooperation and assistance in this regard.

Comrades!

As has often been referred to, the formation of the party of the working people is an essential prerequisite for the successful conduct of the on-going task of the construction of a new order. Inasmuch as the victories which the working people have scored are the outcome of a bitter class struggle, their defence and protection presupposes the continuation of the struggle until the final victory.

It is only under a party leadership composed of conscious and genuine workers, standing head and shoulder above everyone else as the very paragon of the ideals of the working people, that we can be assured that the struggle will come to an end with the inevitable victory of the working people.

The participation of the masses in the economic political and social life of the nation is the indicator of the popular nature of the order we are building. It is only with a party leadership capable of politicizing and organizing the masses and with the skill to

direct them into fulfilling their historic mission, that we can interpret this participation into concrete terms and ensure the implementation of the political supremacy of the working people.

Enough cadres must be trained and placed at key leadership and administrative posts in order that the working people, by virtue of their political supremacy, could organize and manage the economic and social life of the nation and thereby assert the preeminence of the new order. The need to secure a party leadership is to ensure the life and the steady growth of the revolution by fulfilling the conditions which I have outlined earlier.

The activities of COPWE (which itself is the result of our bitter struggle) in the last two years have brought closer to the day when our revolution will finally be crowned with a solid party leadership. As a result of the greater focus on organizational work especially after the 3rd statutory session of COPWE, the net-working of COPWE organizational units has now embraced at least every major production, distribution and service organization of the country. COPWE units are established in all administrative regions to the level of Awrajas.

The close link which is thereby forged between the people and COPWE has, more than ever, created favorable condition to politicize and organize the masses.

As regards the task of organizing the working masses, which comprises of one of COPWE's primary responsibilities, we have, through our concerted endeavour, been able to organize all those forces which support the revolution, on the basis of professions and localities in a more feasible manner. Since the organization of the working

masses by professions and localities actually means the creation of a viable platform that would enhance popular participation, our endeavour in this respect proves the genuineness of our revolution and its unshakeable faith in the masses.

One of the tasks of greatest significance in our overall endeavour to firmly implant the new system is the practical implementation of a viable system of peoples' control. As a result of our endeavours in this regard so far, the national people's control committee has already been established along with regional committees in the administrative regions where the country's most important economic establishments are found, namely in Addis Ababa, Eritrea, Shoa and Arsi. Particularly in Addis Ababa zonal committees already been set up in the entire city and basic control committees are in the process of being set up in certain key organizations. Similar endeavours will continue to be made in the other administrative regions.

The main task which confronts us in this regard is the setting up of basic control committees in all production, distribution and service-rendering units. The decisive battle against reactionaries who, having infiltrated into the genuine ranks of the revolution, engage in frantic efforts to disrupt their work, will be won with the successful accomplishment of the task of organizing basic control committees and the removal of all the hurdles that prevent the correct and effective fulfillment of their duties. Hence, all who have risen for the struggle against bribery, swindling, embezzlement and wastefulness have to stay in constant vigil and prevent infiltrators from joining the basic control committees. Since it is the task of all revolutionaries

to struggle and preserve the popular structure that we are laying down from the danger of falling under the control of anti-people forces, all forces which stand for the oppressed masses have to unite their concerted effort to ensure the placement of genuine individuals on the basic control committees.

Comrade!

The progress of our revolution and the conditions prevalent in our country are interrelated with the phenomena that manifest themselves in the world every day and every hour. It is unquestionable that our revolution has irrefutably attained supremacy through the immense and noble sacrifice paid by the working masses in the course of the last few years of bitter struggle. Nevertheless, we have not been able to advance towards the attainment of our goal to the full extent of our capability as a result of the external aggressions launched against us by imperialism and the forces of reaction. Hence, through the achievements that have been made so far, under the prevailing circumstances, in the endeavour to lay down the foundation for the construction of the new society, are, as I remarked earlier, indeed highly significant, they fall far short of our cherished aspirations.

Had peace reigned supreme as we desired we would have devoted all our time, wealth, labour and knowledge to the speedy improvement of the life of the working people. Nevertheless, we have been forced to focus all our attention on countering imperialist schemes and the pressures imposed upon us by the general instability in the international situation upon which we have no control. Consequently, it has not been easy for us to intensify our

constructive endeavours to the extent of our wishes and aspirations. Yet this problem is manifested not only in Ethiopia but also in other developing countries and probably in far more aggravated forms in some of them.

It is clearly discernible that a fierce struggle is at present going on between peace-loving and anti-peace, democratic and anti-democratic, progressive and reactionary forces in the world. Even though the situation is indeed one of severe tension and anxiety, its appearance particularly at a time when the oppressed peoples of a number of countries have resolutely braced themselves to struggle for justice and social progress and have raised the torch that will lead them along the road to genuine freedom is neither unexpected nor sudden. It cannot be strange to anyone who has closely observed the nature of the international class struggle at least since the Second World War.

All the socialist and peace-loving forces have paid immense sacrifices during the Second World War which was triggered by fascism consequent to the crisis that swept capitalism. Yet, socialism was not destroyed as imperialism had ardently wished. In actual fact, its invincibility was proven through the scorching fire of the war and the inevitability of its victory, as a result of the fact that it derives its immense force from the collective might of the masses, was ascertained.

Nevertheless, U.S. imperialism, which had been little affected by the war, was able to emerge as the most dominant imperialist force after the Second World War. Thus it assumed the leadership of the international forces of reaction and undertook the sinister campaign of the cold war. It intensified its reactionary struggle aga-

inst the socialist community, the liberation movements and the international working class movement.

In its desire to attain military supremacy, it established NATO. To attain economic supremacy, it stretched its exploitative net widely through various international financial corporations and supplanted the former colonialist powers which used to arrogantly brag that the sun never set in their empire because they held vast colonial territories. Hence, by replacing the former colonialist practice of direct rule over countries with the indirect rule of neo-colonialism, which gives these countries nominal political freedom while it makes them helplessly dependent victims of exploitation in the fundamental economic sphere, U.S. imperialism was able to entrench itself quite easily. Hence, even though the colonized national emancipated themselves from the yoke of colonialism, they were forced to resort to other tactics of struggle, to undertake another phase of struggle in order to be completely free from the imperialist influence.

It has not been easy for these peoples to put an end to the oppression and exploitation perpetrated against them by neo-colonialists in the name of freedom, in the name of investment, in the name of aid and trade. These instruments of imperialist influence are not only source of huge profits but also vehicles of political manoeuvre. Their evil consequences in the ideological sphere, in the spheres of language, religion and culture both during the era of colonialism and neo-colonialism are by no means imperceptible.

It is well known that after the Second World War, the world socialist

system has on the one hand become consolidated and many countries on the other hand have been able to emancipate themselves from the yoke of colonialism. Nevertheless, since most of those countries that have done away with colonial rule have fallen under neo-colonialist rule, they are engulfed by a paradoxical situation wherein they are politically independent but economically dependent. Consequently, it is inevitable that the peoples of these countries undertake a new form of struggle that will lead them along the road to genuine freedom. And rather than merely expelling the foreign masters and replacing them by indigenous masters, who in effect are their proxies, the objective of this new struggle was to abolish oppression and exploitation once and for all.

As a result of this unflinching resolve on the part of the peoples of various countries, imperialism was forced to beat its retreat from these countries. Many peoples who yesterday were under various forms of imperialist control, started marching onward to genuine freedom. Many opted for the path of socialism. This option which was taken up by the volition of the peoples themselves and is supported by history, is the expression of their correct aspirations. Yet, it was by no means easy for them to realize their aspirations and the option which they had taken up by the dictates of history. It required of them unprecedented sacrifices. Particularly in the course of the last decade, several countries have been able to fling the yoke of colonialism and neo-colonialism that had been imposed upon them earlier and embark upon the socialist path to development through national liberation

movements and sweeping revolutionary tides. In a few years, the echo of revolutionary victories has aroused the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. From Ethiopia to Vietnam, from Angola to Nicaragua, several countries in the backward continents have been able to secure victory.

Imperialists have also made all sorts of frantic endeavours to halt these developments and maintain their position. Considering that it was a violation of the laws of nature when peoples fling away their exploiting and oppressing masters from their shoulders, the imperialists made wild outcries. They cried out that human rights were violated. They spread falsehoods by depicting the revolutionary struggles as blatant terrorism. Nevertheless, the impact of their misleading propaganda fell far short of their expectations.

Thus they have chosen to resort to severe economic, political and particularly military measures without any scruples. They are of the conviction that this reactionary policy will first of all enable them to avert defeat and ultimately to subvert and crash socialist revolutions and their victories if this turns out to be possible. Since recent years, they have given primacy to their policy of military adventurism. Thus they have been expending incalculably enormous financial resources in preparation for war.

The offence committed by US imperialists, in their arrogant intent to show off that they are not merely limited to preparations but are actually in action, has become more and more inebriate. On the one hand, they instigate reactionary states, through the offer of armaments and every other form of assistance, to act as proxies and invade progressive nations in their neighbourhood and to pollute the

atmosphere of peace. On the other hand, in collaboration with neighbouring reactionary states which have permitted them to establish military bases in their territories and use them as launching pads, the imperialists are creating conditions suited for direct intervention.

Their preparations are not limited to these alone. Their tactics range from the use of their mercenary proxies in economic sabotage to the arming of narrow nationalist and other bandit gangs to pollute peace in progressive countries.

Though the anti-people and anti-revolution deeds of imperialists are indeed multifarious, what has become particularly conspicuous is their military adventurism, which is indeed a cause for grave concern. Having recuperated from the stunning blow they had sustained in Vietnam, the US imperialists are rearing their head once again. They are at present making intensive endeavours to inculcate a vulgar sense of nationalism among the American people and gain their support. They are heading towards an adventurous undertaking that is both qualitatively and quantitatively more enhanced. It has become their daily and hourly task to reinforce their military manpower and pile up their arsenal of destructive armaments manifold on the one hand, and to engage in military manoeuvres with the view to creating tension in the world and hampering healthy economic relations among nations on the other hand.

These endeavours to disrupt the policy of peaceful coexistence, heighten the tension of war or weaken detente have at present become sources of pride to the imperialists. Moreover, the propaganda campaign they are carrying out with the intent of

denigrating socialism and the march along its path, has become a deafening cry that does not interrupt even for a brief moment.

It is clear that the overall intent of all their endeavours is to usher in a new war which would lead to total destruction and thereby attack revolutionary developing nations and bring them back to their spheres of influence. One of the tactics manipulated by the imperialists is to sow the seeds of mistrust and disrupt mutual cooperation among peoples. Thus they instigate the various nationalities of a country to rise one against the other and engage in fratricidal wars. They incite wars among neighbouring countries so that these countries will become their dependents in order to get the assistance each needs to win the other. Having transcended all limits of decency; the imperialists are at present trying to disrupt continental organizations and platforms. Their sinister attempt to disrupt the 19th OAU summit of heads of states last July is to be remembered in this connection. Nevertheless, it has been possible to avert their evil plot by postponing the summit to a future date.

The class alliance in the world has today become ever more distinct. The event that has transpired in the Middle East just a few weeks ago is a clear evidence of this fact. Zionist Israel's arrogant deeds to wipe out the Palestinian people, who had for long been languishing in search of justice, under the auspices of US imperialism did neither distress nor arouse most of the neighbouring rich Arab countries to protest. Had it not been a question of class interests,

they would not have hesitated to stand by the side of the Palestinian people with whom they have closer linguistic and cultural affinity.

In general, countries that are now found under the yoke of neo-colonialism have been made to ally themselves shamelessly with their former colonizers or with US imperialism. Moreover US imperialism has openly taken its stand by the side of notoriously reactionary states and particularly highly strategic ones like racist regime of South Africa and the government of Zionist Israel. The fact that US imperialism has, by using its Veto power, prevented even the UN from condemning these notorious reactionary states and actually provided them with protection to unlawfully carry out their will is a clear indication of the grossness of its approach.

Had US imperialism truly had the slightest sense of responsibility, it would not have in the first place made such wild outcries about the violation of human rights when peoples struggle for their rights and freedoms and then hypocritically given every assistance ranging from diplomatic support to the most modern armaments to Israel in its atrocities and occupation of Beirut and to racist South Africa in its invasion of Angola.

While committing all these outrages, the imperialists have not slackened their propaganda campaign to win the support of the peoples of their respective countries. Yet, they have utterly failed. Particularly at present the question of peace is uppermost on the agenda of peoples in the entire European continent and Japan.

In this regard, the Soviet Union has

not only officially pledged that it would not be the first country to use nuclear weapons but also its good-will to limit the production of nuclear weapons both qualitatively and quantitatively. This is a clear evidence of the fact that the socialist camp earnestly stands for peace.

Peace is today the most vital issue for which the peoples of the entire world raise their voice in unison with the Soviet Union in their forefront. The problems that prevail in any part of the world today are indirectly connected with the issue of peace. The struggle waged today for national liberation, for a just international economic order, for democracy and social progress cannot be considered apart from the struggle for peace. In general, all the struggles to abolish anti-people practices like oppression, fascism and so on are closely linked with the struggle for the prevalence of detente, for the reduction of arms and for social progress.

The cause of war, suffering and misery for the people, is nothing but the frantic endeavour made by the ruling classes to maintain their political and economic supremacy eternally. Nevertheless, the elimination of exploiting classes and the abolition of war is an inevitable outcome of the historical process and no force whatever can avert it.

— Workers of Ethiopia!

Though the advancement of our revolution is largely determined by the internal situation prevailing in our country and particularly by our own efforts, it is well known that situations

in our neighbourhood and the international situation in general have their influences as well. Hence, the demand for the preservation and maintenance of peace, which at present holds the highest position in the agenda of the entire peoples of the world, is our demand, too. The demand for the attainment of economic justice, which again has a prominent place among the demands of the entire peoples of the world, is our demand, too. We, Ethiopians attach very great importance to such issue and all other issues that are related to them. Particularly, in view of the antagonism with which imperialists view this part of the world in which our country is found, our conviction arises out of our grave concern about the danger that hovers in the region. The reason why imperialists attach great significance to the region is not a secret. On the one hand, it is located in Africa, where they get the minerals that they need for their industries in general and for the production of arms in particular. On the otherhand it has close proximity with the Persian Gulf where they get fuel. Moreover, it borders the Red Sea through which they transport the raw materials they have looted and the processed goods which they have manufactured for sale overseas.

Thus, since they have a strong desire to prevent revolutionary movements in the region, their positive response to any reactionary call is spontaneous. As a result US imperialism, at the open invitation of the reactionary Mogadisho government, has not only set up its military bases at our door-steps, but has also provided that reactionary government with enormous

quantities of arms by depicting the democratic movement of the Somali people as though it were an invasion from Ethiopia and using this as a pretext.

The popular struggle under way in Somalia today is carried out by the people of Somalia themselves under the

It is quite well known that US imperialism and the reactionary forces of the region, in collaboration with the reactionary Mogadishu ruling clique, the traitorous secessionist bandits and all other mercenary groups, have at no time ceased to challenge our revolution. Through their endeavours have been halted by the United and invincible might of the Ethiopian working people, they have not refrained from scheming and launching every possible assault against our Revolution with the view to subverting it. Thus, though we have been forced to pay immense sacrifices in this regard, they themselves cannot deny the fact that they have found us exceedingly indomitable.

Nevertheless, when we consider the present mounting hostility and adventurism of US imperialism in particular, it is indeed imperative that we enhance our competence and potentials manifold so that we will be able to overcome any kind of assault that may come today, tomorrow or any other time, and this, on the one hand, requires that we strengthen our military competence and defence potentials manifold, and on the otherhand, expand and consolidate our economy, which is the basis of our very existence, along the correct lines of socialist development. The essential guarantee for all these endeavours again lies in the systematic and effective accomplishment of our tasks and struggles in every sphere. Hence, all Ethiopian citizens are expected to enhance their overall collective endeavours through the instrumentality of the various organizations under which they have been assembled. So long as we can prove competence in these undertakings, the victory will surely be ours in

leadership of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front irrespective of what the reactionary Mogadisho government falsely depicts it to be, and a considerable number of capitalist countries propagate by echoing it and pretending to be utterly confused and ignorant of the actual reality.

every and at every stage in our struggle. And to ensure the practical realization of these objectives, we shall march forward with ever more resolution and ever greater momentum.

- Once again, Revolutionary Motherland or Death !*
- Let all stand guard for the Revolutionary Motherland !*
- We shall, through our struggle :*
- Form a strong Marxist-Leninist Party*
- Establish a strong popular defence force that nothing and no one can intimidate.*
- Construct a strong socialist economy.*
- And bring forth a conscious, organised and armed working class.*
- The Red Star Revolutionary Campaign will attain its goal !*
- COPWE's mission shall succeed !*
- The struggle will continue !*
- We shall triumph !*

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

BATTLE SUCCESS--The environs of (Mendefera); mobile units of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front People's Militia have launched a half-hour lightning ambush against enemy forces between (Mendefera) and (Shekha Wodi Bisrat). In this surprise attack, which took place on 28 September, 17 enemy soldiers were killed and 3 others wounded. A private named (Zerihun Adugna) was captured in the engagement. The heroic members of the people's militia also captured seven assorted light weapons, a communications radio and a large quantity of ammunition and hand grenades. [Text] [EA301148 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 30 Sep 82]

VICTORIES REPORTED--[words indistinct] we have already reported earlier that an enemy force which was moving out of [word indistinct] was severely mauled by our people's militia and forced to retreat. The enemy, after its retreat, regrouped the remnants of his forces and, with the support of bomber aircraft and helicopter gunships made a second attempt to take positions in Hal-Hal [words indistinct]. In this second attempt to take the positions in Hal-Hal, the enemy, as before, could not achieve his objective and was forced to retreat after taking a severe beating. In this engagement, which lasted 1 hour, the enemy lost 10 soldiers killed and another 15 wounded. In the first engagement 40 enemy soldiers were killed, 100 were wounded and 3 were captured. Following its defeat the enemy bombed civilian positions for 3 days in succession, destroying 10 peasant houses and killing a woman and her (?son) in (Mariam Keyah). Meanwhile, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front forces deployed in the northeastern (?Sahel) Saht Front attacked an enemy force which moved on the (?right) flank of our defense line, forcing it to retreat. In this engagement, which took place the day before yesterday, on 27 September, 14 enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded and 3 heavy weapons and a huge quantity of ammunition were captured. [Text] [EA291200 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 29 Sep 82]

CONSCRIPTS FAILURE--On 23 September authorities of the Dergue ordered the residents of (Adi Hawesha) to put forward young men to serve in the Dergue army. The dergue authorities tried in vain to convince the residents to comply with the order. The residents of (Adi Hawesha) replied: What we expect from you to [word indistinct] to remove the landmines you planted on our farms so that we can live without fear and intimidation. Let us live in peace and work our

farms in order to earn a living. We have no young people to serve in the Dergue army. In Cheren the Dergue's orders to arm members of urban dwellers associations and young men were also rejected by the residents. In another development, four Dergue soldiers, including a lieutenant, were killed on 26 September in Cheren in a shootout between supporters of the Dergue and its opponents. [Excerpts] [EA301154 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 30 Sep 82]

COMPLETE VICTORY--The environs of (Woki); the day before yesterday, Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF2 and people's militia fighters attacked an enemy force which was moving from (Woki) to (Embalukon), forcing it to retreat in disarray. The engagement lasted for 6 1/2 hours, from 0730 to 1400, with our fighters and peoples militia gaining a complete victory. In this engagement, 14 enemy soldiers were killed and another 20 wounded. The enemy also left behind a lot of property, and retreated clumsily without achieving its objectives. Meanwhile, an Ethiopian soldier, Abebe Moges, military serial number 354936, member of the 42d Brigade of the 19th Division, surrendered to EPLF units stationed near Af Abed on 1 October. [Text] [EA042224 (Clandetsine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrenya 1500 GMT 4 Oct 82]

AFABET-HALHAL FEEDER ROAD--ASMARA (ENA)--A 35-km. feeder road linking the main highway of Afabet with Halhal in Eritrea region jointly built by members of the Second Army Division and employees of the Road Construction Authority in Keren is now operational. Inaugurating the new feeder road, Comrade Maj. Gen. Haile-Girogis Habte-Mariam, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and COPWE Central Committee member, noted its importance in the overall reconstruction campaign underway in Eritrea region. He expressed hope that the public facilities, roads and other infrastructures wantonly destroyed by secessionist bandits would soon resume services after the maintenance works are completed in line with the programmes of the Red Star Multifaced Revolutionary Campaign in the region. Earlier Comrade Col. Engdawork Kidane-Mariam, Commander of the Second Army Division and Comrade Lt. Tiruneh Gebre-Mariam, Head of Political Department of the "Mentir" Command, spoke outlining the role of the Revolutionary Army not only in the military field but also in political, economic and social areas of endeavour. Special prizes were awarded on the occasion to staff members of the Keren provincial road construction authority, who displayed exemplary commitment and goodwill during the construction work of the road. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Sep 82 p 1]

BATTLE VICTORY--The heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] has attacked Dergue forces which were moving out of (Halhal), (Tseazega), (Adi Selam) and (Keren). The EPLF attacked the Dergue force moving out of Halhal on 23 September 1982, forcing it to retreat. In this engagement, the Dergue force was supported by bomber aircraft and helicopter gunships. The Dergue force lost 40 soldiers killed and another 100 wounded. Three Dergue soldiers, 14 assault rifles, 1 rpg [word indistinct] and 1 pistol were captured. Meanwhile, a Dergue force which moved out of Tseazega toward Adi Selam to harass people in the liberated areas was attacked on [words indistinct] by our heroic fighters and members of the peoples militia of the EPLF. In this attack, nine Dergue soldiers were either killed or wounded and the rest forced to disperse and retreat. [Text] [EA282118 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1900 GMT 28 Sep 82]

KENYA

BRIEFS

MAGAZINES BARRED--NAIROBI--Two British magazines, New African and Africa now, both carrying articles on the August 1 coup attempt in Kenya have been barred from sale in Kenya, their distributor said yesterday. Kenyan police ordered copies of the two publications held at Nairobi's Kenyatta international airport three weeks ago, saying a final decision would be made later, said an official of the Nation Newspapers, which handles local sales of the magazines. Africa Now's article maintained that three separate conspiracies had been under way to topple President Daniel Arap Moi and that high-level officials, including two Cabinet Ministers, were behind them, not junior-ranked air force men as has been officially stated. It was the second time the sale of a foreign publication has been restricted since the disturbance. The August 16 issue of Time Magazine was belatedly distributed after the two-page article on the abortive coup was cut out. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 82 p 6] p 6]

KENYA OIL SHUT-DOWN--NAIROBI--Kenya's only refinery, which provides petroleum products for neighbouring Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and parts of Zaire, shut down after running out of crude oil, its general manager said yesterday. Mr G J Luijk told The Daily Nation newspaper the East African refinery, located in the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa, closed on Wednesday. The first time it has ceased operation since opening in 1963. It had been producing about 10 000 tons of petrol a day. Earlier, Western diplomatic sources said Kenya had suspended shipments of diesel fuel to Rwanda and Burundi because of a shortfall in diesel stocks for domestic use. The Daily Nation quoted unidentified sources as saying that oil distributors had sufficient stocks to carry them through the refinery shutdown. But some petrol stations in Nairobi and Mombasa have already closed. Diplomatic sources said the shortage had resulted mainly from the Kenyan Central Bank's cutback in approving licenses to oil-importing companies to use foreign exchange to buy foreign oil. Kenya has no oil resources of her own. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 82 p 9]

CSO: 3400/4

LIBERIA

MINISTER SAYS IMF TO TRANSFER 1982/1983 BUDGET 'BOOSTER' TO NATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. M. Cassell]

[Excerpt]

"A \$100 million "booster" to Liberia's 1982/83 fiscal budget is to be shortly transferred here, following the conclusion of negotiations between the Government of Liberia and the Washington D.C. based International Monetary Fund (IMF), Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones disclosed in an interview Monday.

The transfer, according to Minister Jones, will serve as the final act in a negotiation process between the government of Liberia and the IMF which lasted from the 19th to the 22nd of last July. Following these negotiations, officials of the Liberian government and the IMF came out with a Memorandum of Understanding and also endorsed a letter of intent through which this country is to receive \$100 million as support for the 1982/83 budget.

CSO: 4700/1967

COMMERCE MINISTRY ARRANGING CEMENT IMPORTS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation has begun arrangements with a local company for the importation of cement into Liberia at a market price of \$4.50.

The new price of the imported cement will be \$1.50 less than cement produced locally by the Liberia Cement Company, CEMENCO.

Deputy Commerce Minister Clarence Momolu told citizens of Zorzor and government officials in Lofa recently that the measure was being pursued by the Commerce Ministry because of the failure of CEMENCO to maintain supply of cement on the local market.

But the CEMENCO general manager, Mr. Horst Wallwitz, when contacted for comment last week, described the Minister's allegation as a mere "rumour". Mr. Wallwitz told the Daily Observer that the supply of cement to many parts of the country had been slow due to the "bad road conditions faced by truck drivers who deliver the commodity".

Minister Momolu said it had been discovered that locally produced cement was far more expensive than that which is to be brought in under importation arrangements.

He did not say whether the cement would be imported duty-free, but told his audience that upon completion of the arrangement, the importing firm would employ some 300-400 Liberians. He did not disclose the name of the firm.

Mr. Momolu noted that this number of Liberians would greatly help to reduce huge unemployment rate in the country.

Austerity Measures

The CEMENCO boss disclosed that from a production level of 40,000 bags a day, CEMENCO was now producing at 4,000 bags a day owing to the situation posed by the roads.

Disturbed by this steep decline in its production figures, CEMENCO, early this week issued a press release stating that "as the company's economic condition worsened; it would be forced to review its operation".

Under the review, CEMENCO has instituted measures aimed at reducing its expatriate staff. The position of works manager and assistant works manager have been reduced to one, while the president of CEMENCO has been recalled to Norway for a new assignment leaving Mr. Horst Wallwitz to

head to company.

CEMENCO also noted that production had been affected due to the importation of 70,000 bags of cement by some concessions and other agencies recently.

Although CEMENCO did not disclose the names of the "concessions and other agencies", this paper has learned that big companies like Firestone, LAM-CO and the Chinese construction team responsible for the building of the sports complex have been importing their own cement products.

CSO: 4700/1967

FUND DRIVE LAUNCHED TO AID FIRST ARCHIVAL CENTER CONSTRUCTION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by A. M. Kiawu]

[Excerpt] A million dollar raffle fund-drive, to aid in the construction of Liberia's first Archival Center, located in Sinkor, suburban Monrovia, has been launched.

Vice Head of State and General Chairman of the National Redemption Day Commission, Major General J. Nicholas Podier, launching the drive Wednesday in a nationwide broadcast said, in order to educate the people, priority should be placed on the invaluable richness of the Country's cultural heritage and history.

The Vice Head of State emphasized that it is through the full appreciation of the country's history that Liberians can understand the events of the past and present, in order to look forward to a productive future.

General Podier also took the opportunity to appeal to all citizens and foreign

residents, as well as Liberia's traditional friends, to assist the PRC to speed-up the construction of the building.

"The primary objective of the People's Redemption Council Government is to educate our people and in so doing, to simultaneously focus on the invaluable richness of our cultural heritage and history," the Vice Head of State noted.

He added that Liberia is a poor but fast developing nation.

He said it is through the undertaking of such development project as the National Archive Center, that will enable friends of Liberia come to the aid of the country.

The Chairman called on all citizens to collectively and individually put together their efforts in assisting the Government in making the fund drive a success.

CSO: 4700/1967

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

DANISH MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING--The governments of Liberia and Denmark at the week-end signed a memorandum of understanding aimed at establishing an integrated agro-industrial dairy project in Liberia. Agriculture minister Alfred Fromoyan and Lawrence M. Doe, acting chairman of the National Investment Commission signed for the Liberian government, and the director of Latin Commercial Agents (LACOMA), Mr. Jacques Borggild signed on behalf of the Danish government. According to an Agriculture Ministry release, the consortium will finance the project, in accordance with a joint venture and concession agreement, and will undertake a feasibility study within 60 days. The agro-industrial dairy project, when implemented, will cater to the needs of the Liberian people for dairy products, the release added. Latin Commercial Agents (LACOMA) is a Danish corporation with headquarters in Odense, Denmark. [Text] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 31 Aug 82 p 12]

CSO: 4700/1967

MONIMA BEGINS ELECTION MANEUVERING

MONIMA To Support Ratsiraka

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] The revolutionary group VS MONIMA [Vondrona Sosialista MONIMA (National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar)] will support President Didier Ratsiraka in the coming presidential elections. The decision was made at the close of a three-day meeting of the Central Committee, which took place in the faritany [higher administrative unit] of Toliara. The meeting was presided over by its three national secretaries, including Tsihozony Maharanga, technical adviser to the primacy, Razafindrabe Andre, permanent commissioner on the Supreme Revolutionary Council (CSR), and Tovonaiko Arnaud. VSM leaders then emphasized that assuming leadership of the country depends less on a person than on an ideology. The Malagasy people want a new structure to build real socialism. The socialist fokonolona [peasant union] recommended by the Red Book was set up in 1975 and the MONIMA supported it. However, doing all the Red Book says is impossible in 7 years and consequently, an extension is needed. In addition to discussions of presidential elections, VSM members also studied a number of national affairs, particularly in the economic and social fields.

National Seminar

In Antananarivo yesterday morning, the VS MONIMA began its national seminar, attended by a number of prominent members of the FNDR [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution], elected officials from fivondronana [villages] in the capital and diplomatic officials residing in Madagascar. In his opening address, CSR member Remaindry Jaona, national secretary of the VS MONIMA, presented his party's views, condemning the maneuvers of the enemies of the revolution, particularly the enemies of the VS MONIMA. There are disagreements, within the FNDR, he said, but for the VS MONIMA, only national unity counts. The VS MONIMA is 5 years old and has opted for proletarian internationalism, he said. It unconditionally supports the struggles of nations still under the colonialist yoke, the ANC and the Saharan people. On the program are two evening events with the ANC and Vietnam in Antananarivo, the showing of a film on the struggle of the Vietnamese people and debates with comrades representing those two countries.

The seminar will end on Wednesday, 8 September 1982. On Thursday, 9 September 1982, the Central Committee will hold a press conference at the Foibe-Frenjy-Faravohitra. (ANTA ["TARATRA" NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY])

VS MONIMA To Support Jaona

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 10 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Text] The VS MONIMA will support the candidacy of Monja Jaona, national president of the MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO [expansion unknown]. That information emerged from the press conference held at the Foibe Frenjy in Faravohitra yesterday by the Central Committee and Political Bureau of that revolutionary group affiliated with the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution. The conference was headed by national executive secretary Remanindry Jaona, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council.

With this fairly predictable news, the precampaign period is in full swing. The campaign that will follow promises to be a lively one. The decision was made following a three-day meeting -- not a national seminary of the VS MONIMA, as some may have indicated -- of the Central Committee and Political Bureau. Another major point to emerge from the meeting with the press was the public denial to the press of the so-called split in the VS MONIMA following the radio and television announcement by three former members of that group: Tsi-hozony Maharanga, Razafindrabe Andre and Armand Tovonaiko, who are reportedly no longer part of the group and who, as we know, have announced their support for President Didier Ratsiraka, speaking on behalf of the VS MONIMA.

The clarifications on this subject by the national executive secretary of the VS MONIMA are clear and precise.

Right Arm

Gabriel Rabearimanana, Remanindry Jaona's right arm, opened the session with a preliminary report in which he emphasized that in the face of the current crisis in which the nation finds itself, a crisis that is creating all kinds of problems in daily life, the responsibility of every patriot for national recovery is a heavy one. Following his address, the motions made during the three-day meeting were read.

An official announcement was made of the VS MONIMA's refusal to support the secretary general of the AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution], Didier Ratsiraka, in the coming presidential elections on 7 November and the VS MONIMA's support for the candidacy of Monja Jaona, "who is not responsible for the problems now being experienced by the Malagasy people and the country." Despite "the disagreements that remain between the VS MONIMA and the MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO in their respective programs," the decision was made "to oppose the way in which the AREMA has headed the country." In addition, the VS MONIMA emphasized that no matter what the outcome of these elections, "national unity must be preserved." The VSM desires to remain as a legal political party working for socialism within the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution."

The motions from these three days of work deal with national life in general: the economy, social affairs and the coming elections. The meeting confirmed criticisms already formulated by previous national assemblies of the VS MONIMA between 1978 and this work session of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the group in Faravohitra. The party agreed in principle on part of the policies of President Didier Ratsiraka (nationalization of enterprises, decentralization, relations with socialist countries, categorical refusal of anything running counter to national interests and sovereignty, corruption, misappropriation of public monies, and so on). But in practice, the VS MONIMA has noted a number of blunders, errors and even outright irregularities.

Profits

For Remanindry Jaona and his followers, the goal remains the same: establishment of a new social order in Madagascar, voted by the people on 21 December 1975. "While for some, the socialist paradise is already near," Remanindry Jaona said, "for us, it is pure disillusion, a dream."

The motions state the need for production units and other government enterprises to have profits "and not always be content to spend public monies and wait for government subsidies, as is now the case." The VS MONIMA demands a complete revision and cleanup of management of such units and public departments and punishment of all those who have diverted public funds, along with reconsideration of workers' rights in the smooth operation of their enterprises.

Rehabilitation of the national private sector was also discussed by the VS MONIMA in all fields (transportation, agriculture, commerce, industry). The role of the foreign private sector, which the national economy still needs, has to be clearly defined. Likewise, foreign capital must be the subject of a serious, thorough study within the framework of the Investment Code.

On the political level, national unity is the greatest concern of the VS MONIMA. "The National Front for the Defense of the Revolution has a very important role to play in this unity," Remanindry Jaona said. Jaona emphasized the Front's mission in all fields for "real democratic freedom" and aiming at "effective and harmonious socioeconomic development. A responsible Front is the only way to achieve a truly all-encompassing foreign policy that will be accepted by all the Malagasy people," Jaona said. "It cannot be a single person."

Important Period

In the social realm, the VS MONIMA demands complete revision of national radio broadcasts, which should not be "the tool of persons in power alone," and an increase in the public health budget, "in the face of the current shortage of doctors, medicines, hospital facilities and medical equipment."

The VS MONIMA is categorical in deeming that this election period is "important in the life of the nation, especially when it is a matter of national recovery." "That is what caused the VS MONIMA to remain in the Front, as long as it were solely its own decision," Jaona said. It is a well-known fact that outside the Front, no political party can exist.

It cannot exist, much less act! The VS MONIMA has presented no candidate. It will therefore support Monja Jaona of the MONIMA KA MIVIOBIO, one more sign of the rapprochement of these two parties, brothers after the 1978 "divorce."

The role of the bourgeoisie in a country such as ours was developed by Rabearimanana Gabriel, who believes that "although it has capital, it is worried about its use. It does not know what exactly it should do with that capital and does not know the rules of the game. And yet, the country needs it!"

VS MONIMA Answers Questions

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] It was past noon yesterday when Remanindry Jaona, national executive secretary of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the Vondrona VS MONIMA, and his close aides left the powerful television cameras before which, for over two and a half hours, they faced the press to announce the underlying reasons for the VS MONIMA's decision to support the candidacy of Monja Jaona, national president of "the other MONIMA," the MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO, to be precise.

The questions posed by the press, following the report by the different party leaders on their decisions made after the meeting of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, the only organs, along with the National Congress, to have the power to make party decisions, were numerous. Leaders even tried to limit the time of questions and answers to an hour, but unsuccessfully! There were so many questions that they went along, especially since for them, "the press represents a certain power."

The same priorities as those adopted at the beginning of the meeting were chosen: the economy, social affairs and politics. But very quickly, these three points were automatically linked because they represent an indivisible whole within the current context of the country.

One question put to Monja Jaona last week, one not yet in the motions of the VS MONIMA despite its importance, was brought up again yesterday by a colleague: that of the attitude of the VS MONIMA toward international institutions such as the IMF, the World Bank, and so on. "If you do not accept them," the journalist in question said, "what do you propose in their place?"

"A strong government is capable of negotiating and not of accepting all the conditions of those institutions," Remanindry responded. "We have to accept what is adaptable to the country's conditions. Moreover, since the people are always the end, the people have a say about the acceptance and use of those funds and other international subsidies."

To illustrate his remarks, Jaona chose an example: the increase in the price of gas and other prices decided on by the IMF. "It is so high today that it is the people who suffer," he said. "Furthermore, there are poorly chosen priorities. The installation and modernization of television does not have

priority in the south, but 4 billion Malagasy francs were spent on it at a time when plants are closed there and when only a billion francs were needed to get them operating again." Jaona added: "How can you expect people who have nothing to wash with or to do their laundry with to watch television? Sometimes we have to think about what is necessary before what is entertaining."

The decision of the VS MONIMA to rehabilitate the national public and foreign sector surprised some newsmen somewhat. Jaona believes it has to be controlled and not left unregulated as it was previously. "We still need the private sector," he said.

The place of the bourgeoisie in a country like ours was developed by Rabearimanana Gabriel, who believes that "although it has capital, it is worried about its use. It does not know exactly what to do with it and does not know the rules of play. And yet, the country needs it."

Banditry

Insecurity and a resurgence of banditry were discussed at length at the press conference. "They have a great deal of impact on the national economy and life," Jaona said. "They affect the economy, social affairs and politics." Jaona "bitterly regretted that the stealing of cattle in the south is viewed as sport."

And the black market? The VS MONIMA said it was "categorically against the monopoly that causes people to engage in trafficking because common products are not found except at specific points: the KOPAREMA [expansion unknown], the famatsiam-pokontany [presumably cooperative unions]. "It would be better not to have any cooperatives at all," Jaona said, "than to have cooperatives that do not run well and that are at the root of all our current problems."

The current supremacy of the dollar, "the cause of the current problems of the Third World, even the Common Market," was castigated by Rabearimanana, who labeled the policy as "harmful." "We have to have a strong and consistent government that can arouse enthusiasm over the current crisis," he said.

Some speeches by the press stemmed more from suggestions than from traditional questions. Jaona was asked "to draw up an inventory of the property of some leaders and high officials that no longer corresponds to their salaries, meaning that they have become rich dishonestly, on the backs of the good people."

Jaona thought such a remark was very judicious, as was that concerning the proposition of an order concerning "true flexibility of censorship during this election period because the radio and television have spoken of the problem as already existing." "We have to read between the lines in the JOURNAL OFFICIEL," one newsmen said. "We beg you to take such wishes to the government."

The press is a living force in any democratic system, Jaona replied, because it is the spokesman for the people. Censorship has no reason to exist. It is the people who must be responsible for it. They must be the only judge for saying such-and-such a newspaper is reactionary: They must not read it. That newspaper would disappear by itself.

Jaona was particularly harsh about the remarks of an AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] newspaper following the FFKM [expansion unknown] congress in Antsirabe. For that "Marxist" organ of the press, in fact, "the Church should not meddle in politics!"

"I am not at all in agreement with that," Jaona said. "The soul is in the human body. It is a whole. If the body is not maintained, the soul is nothing, as the Gospel says." (*Raha noana ny nofo, mivezivezy ny fanahy.*)

These were the main lines of the no-holds-barred meeting of Remaindry Jaona with the press. The least that one can say is that the approaching election campaign promises to be lively. One will have a better idea when one has also learned the respective positions of the MFM [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime] and the Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky.

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CSO: 4719/1425

MALAWI

BRIEFS

LIVULEZI BRIDGE--A NEW bridge is being built on the Salima-Blantyre railway line near Golomoti on a deviation across the Livulezi River to replace the old bridge which was badly damaged by floods last March. Construction work on the new bridge, which begun four weeks ago, is expected to be completed by the end of next month, a Malawi Railways spokesman said this week. Earthworks for the new deviation are in hand and proceeding satisfactorily. In addition, two secondary bridges--one 5.4 metres and the other 10 metres long--are being built on the new deviation, he said. Since the bridge collapsed, traffic on the line has been using a temporary diversion and bridge about 300 metres upstream of the old bridge. The new bridge is being built about 350 metres upstream of the old bridge, which was built in the early 40s. Drilling tests in May showed that the site of the old bridge was unsuitable for pier building without heavy expenditure. Officials said that it was not yet known what the total cost of the bridge would be. [Text] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 11-17 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/3

NAMIBIA

NEWLY-PROPOSED GOVERNMENT FACES PROBLEMS

MB220746 Namibia DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 14 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Magic Is Not Possible"]

[Text] The announcement by the South African prime minister--by way of strong implication--that the central authority in the territory must be constituted on a more representative basis in order to ensure more effective administration, brings renewed attention to certain basic points.

1. When there is talk of effective administration, it is hopelessly one-sided to place the emphasis primarily on the central authority. The overall structure of authority is involved. If this were not the case, then a reshuffling of the central authority would be an exercise merely for the sake of exercise.
2. There has been broad consensus over the need to expand the central government. This is nothing new in South-West Africa. The question, though, is: How?

Some of the second-tier authorities have in the past blatantly refused to participate at all in the central government, because such participation would have been acknowledgement of ethnicity as a basis for the formation of the country's government.

Since they have sought to avoid criticism so far by shying away from an ethnic basis, are these authorities going to go along with this new approach?

3. Effective government is in some respects impossible if that government can be undermined from outside its field of authority for the political advantage of some other authority. Here we wish to state quite plainly that magic formulas at the first tier of government are doomed to failure if that government is not protected at the second tier.
4. If the South African Government could be instrumental in the creation of a comprehensive governmental structure in which the widest measure of representation is possible for the existing parties based on a free election, it would bring about much greater internal harmony than has been the case up to now. But the problem of such a broadly-based structure is so obvious that it should be discarded. A government composed of factions at odds with each other is potentially lame at birth.

Broad party involvement in the central government would be feasible on the normal basis of government and opposition, but experience in the past has shown that as soon as a party cannot have its way, it refuses to submit to the will of the majority, and it packs up and leaves. If things remain this way in the new structure it will not be long before the present situation is repeated.

5. For the sake of reconciliation among the cultural groups in South-West Africa the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] has over the past years put in a lot of effort, and not without success.

The South-West Africa of today is radically different from that of half a decade ago faced by the Marxist onslaught against the population, this basis of changing views is the weapon which has to be taken into account.

If the government of the country has to be taken over by a conglomerate of parties which cannot see eye to eye on this fundamental matter, the road ahead is strewn with difficulties. Thus: Of all the important moments in the game, this is the most important.

CSO: 3401/1

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

DISAGREEMENT ON REPRESENTATION--Mr Danie Hough, the administrator general of South-West Africa, says that even if UN Resolution 435 is implemented, the day-to-day functions of government will have to continue. Speaking in a television program on the proposed interim government for South-West Africa, Mr Hough said the goal of greater effectiveness can only be reached if the representation in the territory's government is broadened. Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the minister's council, said that in his opinion the various representative authorities are already properly represented in the national assembly. The only thing still to be done is to include political parties rather than ethnic representatives. Mr Janie de Wet, member of the Executive Committee of the white authority, said his group is prepared to support in principle any process which is to the advantage of South-West Africa. Both the leader of the Rehoboth Baster Community, Mr Hans Diergaardt, and Mr Garoeb, leader of the Damaras Community, said they were in favor of a stronger tiered government. [Text] [MB220756 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 22 Sep 82]

CSO: 3401/1

NIGERIA

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

AB180840 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] One major significant achievement of the state visit was the signing of the formal trade agreement between Nigeria and Bulgaria. It provides for further expansion of cooperation between the two countries and an increase in the purchase of Nigerian goods by Bulgaria. The goods covered by the agreement include petrochemical products, cocoa beans, palm products and other Nigerian traditional and nontraditional goods.

Direct contacts at governmental and private organization levels are also to be established. A group of Nigerian businessmen will visit Bulgaria shortly to concretize the arrangements. Priority sectors of the Nigerian economy are expected to receive greater Bulgarian involvement, especially agriculture, the food processing industry, rural electrification and water supply as well as education, health and the provision of infrastructures.

There is also a provision in the agreement to forge closer cooperation between Nigeria and Bulgaria in various aspects of tourism and transport. This will involve the designing and construction of tourism projects, the training of Nigerian personnel in railways, ports and highways construction and management.

One area of caution, however, concerns indications given by the Bulgarian side that it will like to conclude barter deals on the basis of which their goods and services will be exchanged for Nigerian products. The products being envisaged include crude oil and raw materials. Incidentally, as developing countries, Nigerian and Bulgaria have a lot to learn from each other. It is an accepted fact that with their many years of experience in the industrial sector, Bulgaria has more to offer with finished products.

Whether the quality of such products measures to Nigerian taste in terms of standard is a point that should be taken note of during detailed negotiations. Our past experience in acquiring finished industrial equipment or machinery from certain countries have been too sad to be overlooked. We cannot, for instance, afford a situation where we exchange our crude oil for machineries that would park up [as heard] as soon as they are put into operation because of lack of spare parts and maintenance facilities. However, should such an

exchange be the only choice, a quality proof clause to ensure continuity of performance with adequate supporters [words indistinct] would have to form part of the package deal. The other alternative would, of course, be to set up the relevant industries in Nigeria with all the necessary supporting personnel.

The point is that at this stage of Nigeria's development, there must be a consistent and deliberate emphasis on the production sector and against the consumption of finished or semifinished products. That is the only practical way for the eventual transfer of technology towards the realization of our entry to the industrialized world.

President Shehu Shagari's state visit to Bulgaria has again underlined the need for closer contact with countries that are ready to appreciate our problems and [words indistinct]. The warm reception accorded the president by the Bulgarians and their attitude toward Nigeria is an indication of their willingness to develop with our country. This provides a healthy climate for the emergence of a new area of understanding and cooperation among the developing countries of the world. It is only through such genuine and honest manifestations that they can in strength and unity face the conspiracies of the developed nations. The current global economic recession arose from the [word indistinct] determination of the developed countries to maintain and enhance their position of dominance and exploitation. The salvation of the developing countries lies in their ability to recognize the realities of the situation and forge a stronger understanding and cooperation to meet the challenge of the developed countries. This will put them in a virile position to produce goods for export and dissolve the status quo which has for so long enslaved them to the products of the developed nations.

CSO: 3400/15

NIGERIA

LAGOS SEES CONTINUED CORDIAL TIES WITH ROMANIA

AB200920 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The visit of President Shehu Shagari to Romania was the third time in recent times that Nigeria and Romania were holding bilateral discussions at the highest levels. The first occasion was in March 1977 when the government and people of Nigeria received with open arms the Romanian leader, President Nicolae Ceausescu. That visit was inevitably cut short because of the devastating earthquake which occurred in Romania at that time. In June of the following year, the then Nigerian head of state, Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, reciprocated the Romanian leader's gesture when he paid an official visit to his country.

The just concluded visit of the president to Romania was meant to add impetus to the implementation of decisions taken at earlier meetings and to work out new avenues of fruitful cooperation between Nigeria and Romania. The three meetings at the summit level are taking place against the background of existing technical and commercial relations between both nations. Suffice to mention that Nigeria and Romania have been jointly operating the wood industries in Ondo, Ondo State, and Calabar, Cross River State. Also the Romanians are providing experts for the National Agricultural Mechanization Center in Ilorin, Kwara State. And in addition, Nigeria's crude oil is an article of trade between it and Romania.

It was therefore not surprising that the president and his host said at the end of their discussions that the good results obtained and the experience acquired in the sphere of trade and economic cooperation constituted a useful foundation for further extension of the exchanges in the fields of energy, petrochemical industry, agriculture and timber processing, to mention a few. The visit to the Bazi Petrochemical Complex and the Institute for Agricultural Research clearly showed what Romanians had to offer in petrochemical and agriculture. The discussions between Nigerian and Romanian government officials also revealed that one of the fruitful results of existing bilateral contacts between their two countries was the formation of a joint commission. That commission, which had met four times, has been playing the role of a stimulant in forging strong economic and cultural cooperation between Nigeria and Romania. The communique signed in Bucharest by President Shehu

Shagari and his host, President Ceausescu, underlined the impact of the joint commission in promoting Nigeria-Romania cooperation in many fields.

The communique specifically stated that the commission's role as a decision-making and coordinating body in the sphere of bilateral trade and cooperation should be enhanced in the future. To that end, a meeting of the commission, the fifth in the series, has been fixed for the first quarter of next year in Bucharest.

On international relations, it was Nigeria's minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, who summarized the extent to which Nigeria and Romania share identical views on world affairs. According to him, by and large there is hardly any major difference between the two countries on many of the pressing problems facing the international community. He emphasized that Romanian and Nigerian diplomats at the United Nations, for example, regularly consult each other on how to approach several international issues. The communique signed in Bucharest testified to the fact that the two countries perceived solutions to many global problems from the same angle. They jointly expressed their displeasure over the worsening relations among countries leading to an objectionable recourse to war. Nigeria and Romania also decried the arms race, lack of progress in eliminating racial discrimination and the deepening world economic crisis. They are of the view that these problems must be solved urgently in order to assure international peace and security.

Perhaps the only area in which the countries seem to have some problems is in the balance of trade. Nonetheless, both nations believe that it is a situation that can be rectified in the course of expanding commercial contacts. There is every reason to believe that the decision by the two countries to hold regular discussions can go a long way in identifying areas in which remedial action will have to be taken to ensure a continuous cordial relations between both nations.

CSO: 3400/15

NIGERIA

ISRAEL, U.S. CONDEMNED FOR MASSACRE IN BEIRUT

AB241035 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israel troops standing by watched with apparent pleasure and satisfaction as Lebanese Christian military forces broke into key Palestinian camps last Friday. Brutally butchering about 1,500 defenseless Palestinian children, women and men. In what has been rightly described as a heinous crime of aggression and genocide, the Lebanese militia massacred hundreds of Palestinians amid rape and mutilation. The massacre of these innocent people has added yet another frightening chapter to the Middle East crisis. The responsibility for this act of brutality rests entirely on Israel, who had earlier claimed that their military council of Beirut would prevent the kind of tragedy which has now occurred. Despite denials, it is apparent that the Israel authorities aided and abetted the militia's atrocities as the reports of several journalists revealed.

There is no doubt that the massacre was prompted by the bombing of the Christian Phalangist Party headquarters in Lebanon in which the Israeli-backed President-Elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, died 9 days before he was due to be formally sworn in. The assassination of Al-Jumayyil is admittedly a blow to peace in a country still smarting under 7 years of bloody sectarian strife and 3 months of phenomenal Israel devastations. It is beyond doubt that his assassination would inflame passion but no one expected the kind of mass slaughter of defenseless people that took place in Sabra and Shatila. It is inexplicable that the Israelis and their Christian allies should have put their venom on the Palestinians--they have no proof whatsoever of Palestinian involvement in the murder of Al-Jumayyil. It seems equally illogical that the Israelis should have moved their forces to Muslim-dominated West Beirut ostensibly to ensure peace when it was clear that the Christians in the eastern sector were flaring up for revenge on suspected Muslims in West Beirut. It is now very clear that far from maintaining law and order, the Israelis' move to West Beirut was to ensure their pathological aim of eliminating the last remnants of Palestinian fighters in the city.

The United States and the two Western nations--Italy and France--whose forces supervised the PLO evacuation from Beirut cannot be entirely absolved from blame. The United States has to be held responsible because its government

has continued unabatedly to support Israel which, in no small measure, has encouraged Israeli intransigence and atrocities. Moreover, the massacre took place despite the guarantees given by American Special Envoy Philip Habib and the agreement the Palestinians had with him that the families of the evacuated PLO fighters would be adequately protected. France and Italy are also to blame for withdrawing their forces earlier than expected.

The worldwide condemnation of Israel that followed the massacre will do little to dissuade the Israelis if their past activities are anything to go by. Israel's record of defying world opinion has become legendary. The international community owes it to humanity not only to forestall and discourage such massacres but also to establish a lasting peace in the Middle East. The starting point of this is the international community through the agency of the United Nations to ensure the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Should the Zionists hesitate to withdraw from Lebanon forthwith, the Security Council should apply sanctions against it. Also, all those connected with the massacre should be arrested and tried like the Nazi war criminals. Finally, the Palestinian problem which lies at the root of the whole crisis should be positively resolved by ensuring the creation of a Palestinian state. Until this is done, the Middle East will continue to remain a hotbed of tension in the world.

CSO: 3400/15

PAPERS COMMENT ON MASSACRE OF PALESTINIANS

AB231154 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The recent killing of about 1,500 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon is discussed by five papers. They are the DAILY TIMES, the NIGERIAN CALL, the NIGERIAN TIDE, the NIGERIAN HERALD and the NEW NIGERIAN.

The DAILY TIMES sees the barbaric act by the Israelis and their allies as a naked aggression that contravenes the Geneva Convention which stipulates that war prisoners and refugees should be treated with respect. According to the paper, no matter the Tel Aviv denial of noncomplicity, the Israelis cannot be exonerated since they are in full control of Beirut.

The TIMES therefore joins the federal government in condemning Israel for the horrendous incident.

In its comment, the CALL does not agree with Israel's contention that it has no control over the activities of the rightwing militia which it says perpetrated the sin against humanity. The CALL therefore appeals to Nigeria and other African countries to protest Israel's holocaust by keeping their diplomatic doors tightly sealed against Israel.

On its part, the TIDE regret that in spite of the recognition of Israel by the Arab states, Israel is yet to renew its relationship with them. The paper is of the opinion that the Israeli prime minister's frequent infusion of religion into the politics of the Middle East will only complicate the prospect for a peaceful coexistence in the area.

The HERALD describes the massacre as a step too far and says that Israel cannot cook up any convincing story to justify her animalistic and barbaric assault on defenseless Palestinians. The HERALD therefore calls on all peace-loving nations including the allies of Israel in Europe and America to prevail on Israel to be cautious in the Middle East in order to ensure peace for the whole world.

The NEW NIGERIAN describes the reaction of world leaders to the killing as a ritualistic masturbation because they do not produce a solution to the agonizing Palestinian problem. The paper advised world leaders to save themselves the trouble of weeping over Israeli actions. They should find ways of giving the Palestinians their basic human rights. The NEW NIGERIAN therefore wants the world leaders to ensure that Israeli actions against the Palestinians are seriously deliberated on at the United Nations.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

UN DEBATE URGED--[passage omitted] In its comment on the Israeli refusal to conduct the independent inquiry into the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon, the NATIONAL CONCORD says they have always done away with similar atrocities in the past. The paper believes that Israel has overplayed its expansionist ambition and has lost the propaganda war in the Middle East. The CONCORD therefore calls on the UN General Assembly now in session to seriously debate finding a lasting solution to the issue because the Palestinians have suffered more than the Jews suffered under the Nazis. [Excerpt] [Press review] [AB270927 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Sep 82]

OBASANJO DENIES 'MEDDLING'--A former head of state, Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, has denied meddling in the affairs of any political party in the country. He was reacting to a communique issued at the end of the Unity Party of Nigeria's [UPN] National Executive Council Meeting in Yola, Gongola State, in which he was accused of interfering in the gubernatorial race of the UPN in Oyo State. General Obasanjo said he had only given advice to friends who asked for it. [Text] [AB171614 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Sep 82]

ESTIMATED OIL REVENUE REVISED--The federal government has revised the estimated revenue of 11.6 billion naira for this year which was based on crude oil production to nearly 9 billion naira. The revision became necessary as a result of the drastic reduction in the lifting of oil. This was announced in Lagos today by the director of budgets and the adviser to the president on budget matters, Chief Theophilus Akinyele, in continuation of the national ministerial briefings. He explained that in order to reduce the over dependence on revenue on a single commodity, the federal government has been making efforts to widen its revenue base. To this end, the revenue collecting agencies have been requested to examine the possibility of charging fees for some services hitherto rendered free or raising the existing rate charges. Chief Akinyele said that it was in compliance with the directive that the federal Ministry of Commerce imposed a fee on all applications for import licenses, which yielded a revenue of over 700,000 naira last year. [Text] [AB211606 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Sep 82]

PLO SUPPORT URGED--Nigeria has called on all nations with conscience to give more support to the PLO in its fight for a Palestinian state. Addressing the 70th Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, Nigeria's permanent representative to the world body, Alhaji Yusuf

Maitama Sule, reaffirmed his country's irrevocable recognition of the PLO as the only authentic representative of the Palestinian people. He said that any negotiations aimed at restoring lasting peace in the troubled region which excluded the PLO will be an exercise in futility. Recalling Israeli's indefensible military aggression in the Middle East, the Nigerian diplomat stressed that the Begin administration must be made to pay dearly for its barbaric and wanton destruction of lives and property in Lebanon. Our correspondent, Patrick Obazele, who was on a visit to the United States, said that Alhaji Yusuf Maitama Sule's address was well received by most members of the General Assembly with the American press unanimously commanding Nigeria's stand on the issue. [Text] [AB271729 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Sep 82]

MOTION CONDEMNING ISRAEL SUSPENDED--Lagos, 24 Sep (NAN)--The senate yesterday suspended a motion calling for the condemnation of Israeli atrocities in Lebanon, because of the inability of the house to form a quorum. The motion, which was sponsored by Senator Ibrahim Dimis--NPN [National Party of Nigeria] Bauchi--said that the senate should condemn the action of the Israeli government for the atrocities perpetrated in Lebanon by Israeli troops. It also called for a resolution to request President Shehu Shagari to transmit the senate's condemnation of the atrocities to the U.S. Government because American weapons were used by the troops to commit the atrocities. The UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] senate leader, Chief Jonathan Odebiyi, however, said that the motion should be suspended because of the inability of the senate to form a quorum. [Text] [AB241152 Lagos NAN in English 1032 GMT 24 Sep 82]

PRP CONDEMNS ISRAEL--Lagos, 24 Sep (NAN)--The People's Redemption Party (PRP) today in Lagos condemned the massacre of about 1,500 Palestinian refugees by Israeli-backed forces in Lebanon. In a statement, the party's senate leader, Alhaji Sabo Bakin Zuwo, described the incident as the greatest genocide in recent history. He said that the action should be condemned because no law of humanity allowed for the massacre or indiscriminate killings of defenseless citizens. Alhaji Bakin Zuwo said that the action should be seen as a blatant disregard for human life, adding that it was ironic that the Jews, who were themselves victims of Nazi genocide, were today perpetrating the same crime. The action of Israel also shows the fallacy of the arguments of those Nigerians in favor of the restoration of diplomatic relations with Zionist Israel, he said. Alhaji Bakin Zuwo suggested that Israel should be made to implement all the resolutions of the United Nations on the Palestinian and Middle East issues. [Text] [AB241227 Lagos NAN in English 1214 GMT 24 Sep 82]

OJUKWU INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS--Owerri, 20 Sep (NAN) Chief Odumegwu Ojukwu said yesterday in Owerri that he would not join any party that limits (?his ambition) to any office in the country. "If Nigeria is truly one country as everything indicates it is, then every citizen should be free to aspire to the highest office of the land," he said at a news conference at the end of his three-day visit to Imo. He said that he would be fully involved in the political and economic integration of the country. Chief Ojukwu said that he would serve in any position, adding that it must be in accordance with the wishes of the people. "My degree of service to the nation has no limit

"since I know I have the ability and capacity to serve in any position," he said. Chief Ojukwu said that he had not made up his mind on which party to join and that his desire to serve the people did not mean that he intends to stand in anybody's way. On his relationship with Dr Nnamdi Azikwe, he said "I have personally stated that I am too small to have a quarrel with the Owelle of Onitsha," adding that Dr Azikwe was a "relation and a father to us all but that did not mean I agree with all that he does." [Text] [AB210830 Lagos NAN in English 0740 GMT 21 Sep 82]

CSO: 3400/16

RESOLUTIONS OF FAIS NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

Dakar AFRIQUE MUSULMANE in French No 7, Sep 82 p 7

[Article: "The National Council Confirms the Vitality of FAIS"]

[Excerpt] The National Council of the Federation of Senegalese Islamic Associations [FAIS] met on 22 August 1982 at the Kaolack Chamber of Commerce, under the chairmanship of Brother Prof Ibrahim Mahmoud Diop.

After hearing the following:

- a) the opening address of FAIS President Serigne Abdoul Aziz Sy (Jr.);
- b) the report of General Secretary El Hadji Moustapha Cisse;
- c) the report on the FAIS Youth Movement presented by the brother in charge of youth, El Hadji Ismaila Deme,

CONSIDERING:

- 1) the excellent relations which prevail between government authorities and FAIS on the one hand, and between religious authorities and FAIS on the other hand;
- 2) the development of FAIS's foreign relations;
- 3) the need to expand FAIS cultural activities, on the other hand;
- 4) the urgent need for FAIS to implement an adequate common educational program;
- 5) the important role played by Arabic in the African community in general, and among Muslims in particular as it is the language of the Koran, a language of civilization and culture;
- 6) the essential part played by the press in informing and educating the masses;
- 7) the imperious necessity for FAIS to organize a Youth Movement;

8) the forthcoming Congress, which must be a congress of truth, for change within continuity:

- a) the National Council is pleased with the constant solicitude of the president of the Republic, Mr Abdou Diouf, and his government under the leadership of its dynamic prime minister, Mr Habib Thiam;
- the National Council welcomes the understanding and unity [which prevail] among the country's religious authorities and the moral support they continue to give to FAIS;
- b) the National Council expresses its warmest thanks to the president of the Iraki Republic, His Excellency Mr Saddam Hussein, and to his government for assuming the full cost of building the FAIS Cultural Center named after him;
- the National Council appreciates at its true value the warm welcome granted by the Iraki authorities to the FAIS president and delegation on the occasion of their visit to Baghdad;
- c) the National Council congratulates the Bureau on its activities, especially on the conference it held in Lyons, and which was organized by the French Muslim Cultural Association;
- d) the National Council strongly advises the Bureau to do all it can to disseminate without delay [as published] toward a dynamic educational program;
- e) the National Council denounces the irresponsible attitude of the Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers (SUDES) who, in a pamphlet dated 2 May 1982, took position against the teaching of Arabic in primary schools;
- the National Council invites the government to continue its program of integration of the Arabic language and religious teaching, in the spirit of the conclusions adopted by the Convention on Education;
- f) the National Council commends the Bureau's efforts to resume publication of its journal and invites all FAIS members to actively participate in the effort to give new impetus to AFRIQUE MUSULMANE, the organ of the Federation, and help it survive;
- g) the National Council invites the Bureau to speed up the implementation of the Youth Movement;
- h) the National Council decides that the 3rd Ordinary Congress will take place on 27-28 November 1982 in Dakar.

Made in Kaolack,
on 22 August 1982

The National Council

SOMALIA

'BBC' CRITICIZED FOR ARABIC SERVICE OVER DFSS

EA012134 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Our name is the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] that is the topic of our commentary.

Last Monday, 27 September 1982, the Arab service of the BBC discussed the question of the Horn of Africa, quoting its correspondent. The BBC seemed not to know the true situation in Somalia, although the British broadcasts are known for their knowledge of political changes in the Horn of Africa and Somalia in particular.

The BBC Somali section, highly respected by the Somali people before its present staff made it a Siad mouthpiece; BBC focus on Africa of the BBC; VOA; West Germany's DEUTSCHEWELLE; Radio Moscow, and other radio stations including those of the Arab world as well as famous news agencies like REUTERS and AFP always talk realistically on the true situation in the Horn of Africa, in particular as it affects Somalia. No world radio stations, news agencies or newspapers have ever misreported the name of the DFSS. The BBC Arabic service on 27 September 1982, discussing the situation in Somalia, misreported the true situation there. The whole report was biased against the DFSS. In its report on Somalia the BBC Arabic service referred to the SSDF-led armed struggle of the Somali people against the Siad Barre regime calling it: jabhatun demoqaradia eshtrakiya; translated into Somali this means Democratic Socialist Front. It is amazing, laughable and despicable for the BBC to say such a thing.

The front leading the armed struggle against the moribund regime of Siad Barre is called in Somalia: (jabhada demoqaratigh badbadinta somaliyeed); in Arabic: (jabhatun demoqradiya li inqadu somal), the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia; in English: Somali Salvation Democratic Front.

CSO: 3403/5

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

CLASHES WITH 'ABYSSINIANS'--On 22 July and 12 September respectively the Sidama Liberation Front Forces, who are engaged in a struggle to liberate the Sidamo region, launched bitter attacks on Mengistu's desperate forces at (Banta), (Warta) and (Sakorta), killing 43 Abyssinian soldiers and wounding many others. The Sidama Liberation Front fighters killed four senior officers and captured one [words indistinct]. The Abyssinians, unable to counter the attacks, fled, leaving behind 20 assorted rifles. The fighting is still going on, however, and it is apparent that the Sidama Liberation Front Forces have the upper hand. [Text] [EA031832 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 3 Oct 82]

BATTLE VICTORY--It is reported that the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] forces killed 35 of Mengistu's desperate soldiers between [name indistinct] and (Kudrayl), in the (Kebri Dehar) region on 24 September. During fierce fighting WSLF fighters [word indistinct] forcing the enemy force to flee, leaving behind 57 "AK" rifles. The report further adds that many enemy soldiers were wounded and four high-ranking officers and one senior politician were killed. The forces lost seven martyrs and (?nine) others were wounded. [Text] [EA031828 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 3 Oct 82]

CSO: 3403/5

P.W. BOTHA DASHES HOPES OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 82 p 9

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday dashed hopes of a new deal for civil servants to stem the tide of resignations and the threatened collapse of the service.

Instead, Mr Botha called on officials attending the annual congress of the Public Servants' Association to do their best to help the Government ride out the present economic crisis.

Mr Botha could only offer one ray of hope to the gathered officials — the possibility of improved housing aid.

He called on the media to stop trying to "knock" the public service and instead to emphasise its good side and the many hours of overtime worked by loyal officials.

Mr Botha said that at present higher demands than ever before were being made from Government workers, ranging from the total Marxist onslaught to economic problems.

He emphasised, that much had been done by the State to improve the lot of public servants, including the expenditure of R1,545-million on extra pay rises in the past two years plus R337-mi-

lion in the same period on special rises for career-differentiated bases.

In addition, there was:

- The pay out of R25-million in bursaries since 1956;
- The fact that nearly 5 000 apprentice technicians had qualified at State cost since 1961;
- The fact that nearly 500 officials were studying at Government cost for national diplomas, while about 600 had achieved departmental academic qualifications in legal subjects.

In addition, said Mr Botha, the State had contributed R35-million a year to the medical aid scheme of public servants, while contributions to the pension fund totalled R374-million.

The State had to achieve a delicate balance between its resources and the demands made on it, he said.

For this reason the loyalty and dedication of the public service corps over the years was appreciated, he said.

And the position was becoming ever more difficult, making even greater

demands on public servants and placing even greater responsibilities on their shoulders.

But, he said, he could give the assurance that appointments to the service would still be made on merit.

The example set by public servants who worked many hours voluntary overtime was an exemplary one for the country as a whole, he

said.

On housing, Mr Botha said that an official inquiry had been completed.

The report of the commission was now being considered and he believed that it contained many proposals which, "if found practicable, could make a substantial contribution to easing the housing problems of officials", he said.

'Government Aware of the Problem'

The president of the Public Servants' Association, Dr Cameron said that the service particularly appreciated the moves towards rationalisation of the service and the dedication of Mr Botha to clean administration."

He recalled the 1940s when a career in the public service was much sought after.

Meanwhile, there had been a tremendous growth in the demands made on the State and the service, linked in more recent times to an exceptionally high growth rate and difficulties in recruiting staff from a manpower source that was already overstrained, he said.

CSO: 4700/1934

BUTHELEZI HITS OUT AT NATION'S PRESS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Sep 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said on Wednesday night he had tried during his American visit to dissuade people there that the South African Government's new constitutional proposal "may be the beginning of something".

This impression had to a certain extent been created by editorial opinion in the South African Press, he said at a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from a 10-day visit to the United States.

Some editorial opinion in South Africa had, while being critical of the new constitutional proposals, said something good could come of them, he said.

"The present government proposals are the culmination of classic apartheid and actually represent a slamming of the door in the faces of the black people of South Africa," he said.

While in the United States Chief Buthelezi presented to the United Nations Under-Secretary for Political Affairs, a memorandum stating that while he appreciated UN recognition of the ANC and PAC, acceptance of their claim to be the sole spokesman for South African blacks created division.

He said he had told American leaders he did not believe the domino theory was applicable in southern Africa and believed that all the countries in the region could only be liberated from their colonial pasts when South Africa was liberated.

"South Africa can destabilise the whole of southern Africa and we cannot say that other southern African states are truly liberated, especially as their economies are so inextricably linked to that of South Africa."

CSO: 4700/1982

SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICIAL ALLEGEDLY HAS LINKS WITH ANC

MB270648 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Neil Hooper]

[Excerpts] There was a link between the sudden flight from South Africa of President's Councillor Dr Anthony de Crespigny and the Watergate-style burglaries at the London office of the ANC and SWAPO.

That was the astonishing conclusion in well-informed circles last night as reports were studied both about Dr De Crespigny's precipitous exit from the country, and the arrest in Britain of two men in connection with the burglaries.

The SUNDAY TIMES has learned authoritatively that an ANC membership list that included the name "De Crespigny" was among documents taken from the ANC office in London, allegedly by "freelance" agents who later sold them to South African agents.

It was as a direct result of this--and a charge by one of his Cape Town University colleagues that Dr De Crespigny was actively working for British intelligence--that the former UCT professor of political science was questioned by officers of the National Intelligence Service (NIS).

Dr De Crespigny left South Africa suddenly six days after the two NIS officers saw him about the membership list.

The name "De Crespigny" as published on the membership list bore the same initials as well as the same date of birth as those of the ex-professor.

It is learned that the questioning of Dr De Crespigny also focused on the damning claims made by former university colleagues.

They reported to the security branch of SAP [South African Police] about suspicious meetings they said Dr De Crespigny had had regularly over a period of several years with British diplomats and intelligence agents.

One prominent Cape Town academic said to have submitted a 40-page report on Dr De Crespigny, detailing his meetings with known British intelligence agents and claiming that he had been recruited by British intelligence because of alleged links with the banned ANC and the banned congress of democrats.

Last Wednesday Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch disclosed that three men were arrested the previous week in connection with the burglaries at the ANC, PAC and SWAPO offices on London.

The break into the SWAPO offices took place last month, while in March a bomb blast destroyed much of the London office of the ANC.

According to a reliable source, many documents were copied by the "free-lance" intelligence agents before the explosion.

The documents were later sold it is claimed, to South African agents.

The membership list was among these documents.

When the documents were received in South Africa, the security branch of the SAP had already received reports from former colleagues of Dr De Crespigny at the University of Cape Town about regular meetings he had with British agents in Cape Town.

These dated from the time he returned to South Africa in 1974.

The last time Dr De Crespigny was questioned by the NIS agents was on July 28-- six days before his sudden departure.

On this occasion he was, it is believed, asked about other names on the ANC membership list to see what his reaction would be.

Doctor De Crespigny apparently told the NIS officers that he had known the people he was asked about in the 1960's when he was studying in Britain but that he was no longer in touch with them.

Then, six days later, apparently without saying anything to his family or friends, he suddenly left South Africa for London.

CSO: 3400/27

SOUTH AFRICA

UN EMBARGO LEADS TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN ARMS

MB281347 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "The UN Arms Boycott"]

[Text] United Nations member countries have been urged by a panel overseeing the arms embargo against South Africa to tighten their arms boycott against the country. It is ironic that the UN boycott, first introduced 20 years ago and made mandatory in 1977, has achieved the exact opposite of what it intended to achieve.

South Africa is ranked today as the world's 10th largest manufacturer of arms. Earlier this month South Africa's latest and most potent weapons system went on public display for the first time in Pretoria. It is the G-6, a high-mobility, self-propelled system which has a range of 40 kilometers and is the most sophisticated of its type in the world.

Specialists in armored warfare consider that the South African Olifant tank compares most favorably with tanks at present used by the West. The 56-ton, 12 cylinder turbo-charged Olifant was redeveloped for South African conditions from a design based on the old British Centurian.

Now it has been made known that the South African navy plans to have her own warships, entirely South African from concept to completion, operational in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans by the end of the decade. The retiring chief of the navy, Vice Admiral Ronnie Edwards, has said South Africa is also planning to build other warships and to replace the French-built "Daphne" class submarines with South African-built submarines. Ultimately, says Admiral Edwards, the arms embargo has had beneficial side effects and has pointed the way to self-sufficiency.

A year ago already, the chairman of the arms corporation, commandant Marais, pointed out that South Africa was able to supply the entire ammunition needs of the South African defense force. He said 141 different types of ammunition required by the army, air force and navy, could now be made locally. It had become clear, he said with the adoption of the arms embargo against South Africa by the United Nations, that the most vulnerable aspect of armaments to the defense force was ammunition. South Africa has set itself the goal to become totally self-sufficient in ammunition. The purpose of the arms embargo was to leave South Africa helpless against military pressures and attack. It has failed.

CSO: 3400/27

SOUTH AFRICA

SCHLEBUSCH FAVORS 'MORE EQUITABLE SOCIETY'

MB281359 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The state vice president of South Africa, Mr Alywyn Schlebusch, says the envisaged new constitutional dispensation in South Africa heralds the beginning of a new era of successes in the country. Opening the 1982 congress of the World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs in Cape Town today, Mr Schlebusch emphasized that the various minority groups which made up the South African nation had had to make do with the "winners-take-all" principle of the present Westminster system of government for far too long.

South Africa had tried in vain for a long period to reconcile the conflicting demands of its population groups, through a constitutional system which would allow the divergent wishes and aspirations of the minorities sharing the same country to be fulfilled. Such a constitution would allow the various groups to maintain their individual identities with enough leeway so that matters of mutual concern could be decided jointly as equals.

The South African state vice president indicated that the time was right to move boldly away from the Westminster form of government to bring about a more equitable society. Mr Schlebusch said progress on the path of reform would be influenced by the success of the government in convincing the electorate on the desirability of change.

More than 1,200 delegates from Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, Europe, the Far East and several African countries are attending the service clubs' conference in Cape Town. The purpose of the conference, opened by Mr Schlebusch, is to encourage contacts and the communication of ideas and views among different countries and to promote South Africa to the visitors at the meeting.

CSO: 3400/27

SOUTH AFRICA

'DRASTIC REMEDIES' NEEDED BY DEPARTMENT

MB270656 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Sep 82 p 38

[Editorial: "End of a Dotty Racial Empire?"]

[Text] Signs that, at last, the government may be aware that the department of cooperation and development is contributing neither to cooperation nor to development are welcome.

The massive department, which directly controls the lives of millions of people, is at the cutting edge of black-white relations.

More than any other state agency, it should demonstrate sensitivity, finesse, understanding and, above all, efficiency. Its record is a sorry catalogue of precisely the opposite.

Time and again, promises of reform have floundered in legislation that sabotages the intention. The so-called "new deal" for urban blacks, two years in the making and still far from complete, has had to be rescued and the minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, had proved singularly powerless to give the department the direction it so patently needs.

The government's new constitutional dispensation is severely, if not fatally, flawed by the exclusion of blacks. That said, if the government is to persist on its course, it is all the more vital that the needs and rights of blacks be properly catered for.

Rumours now circulating in high places seem to indicate that a more sensible approach is in the offing. Massive rationalisation of the department, plus a shedding of some of its functions to other ministries may be on the cards. If this presages a new approach whereby tasks are handled on a functional rather than racial basis, it is good news.

Constitutional development, regardless of which group is involved, would obviously best be handled by a single department. Likewise housing, local government and welfare.

The madcap multiplicity of functions the department now so miserably fails to perform makes no sense at all. Worse, its failure to get things done constitutes a real danger to the order and stability of this volatile society.

Name changes the department has had aplenty. More drastic remedies are urgently needed.

REACTION TO COURT DECISION ON INGWAVUMA REPORTED

MB010854 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Text] There was jubilation yesterday when Pretoria's plans to take over control of Ingwavuma from Kwazulu as a prelude to giving it to Swaziland were put on ice.

This followed yesterday's appeal court decision declaring a proclamation providing for the takeover null and void.

A jubilant chief Catsha Buthelezi, who as chief minister of Kwazulu led the struggle to halt the transfer, said: "It is a vindication of the need for black people to exhaust all avenues of nonviolent resistance."

His lieutenant on the RAND, Mr Gibson Thula, said: "We are thrilled at the judgment. God has partly answered the prayers of millions of blacks."

The appeal court decision by five judges rested on two key legal pillars:

--The right of Kwazulu to seek legal relief against the state, in contradiction of Pretoria's contention that as an organ of the state Kwazulu is not competent to seek redress against the state.

--the failure of the state president to consult with the Kwazulu government as required under the national states constitution act of 1971.

Chief Buthelezi, whose Inkatha movement played a key role in mobilising opposition to the cession of land to Swaziland, added: "It is a triumph for Inkatha. I hope the South African Government will think twice before pushing ahead to give away any South African land."

In its official response yesterday the South African Government said it accepted the appeal court judgment and would study the grounds on which the decision was based before taking further action on Ingwavuma--but left the door open for the transfer of Kangwane to Swaziland.

Referring to last month's meeting between the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, and King Zwelithini of the Zulus, the statement added: "It has in the meantime been agreed that a commission under former chief justice Rumpff will be appointed to investigate and report on the conflicting claims in respect of... Ingwavuma."

But it concluded in a clear reference to Swaziland's claims on Kangwane: "The South African and Swaziland governments are proceeding with negotiations which began before Swaziland's independence."

Mr Ray Swart, acting leader of the progressive Federal Party, yesterday called on Mr Botha to abandon his plans to cede territory to Swaziland in return for Swaziland's acceptance of South African blacks as citizens.

He said of the judgment: "I am delighted. I think it emphasizes the gross recklessness and the unseemly haste with which the South African Government prepared the way for its clandestine deal with a foreign government."

On Mr Rumpff's scheduled commission, Mr Swart said: "It must act as a restraint on the government. The government surely cannot take any steps to prejudice the findings of the commission."

Doctor Laurence Boulle, of the University of Natal Law Faculty, said whether the commission would prevent Pretoria from taking further steps to take control of Ingwavuma would depend on whether it was given official status under the commissions act.

If it were, Pretoria would be restrained in law from taking further action until the commission submitted its findings. If not, the restraints would be those of political pressure and morality.

Leaving aside the complicating issue of the commission, Pretoria has three options on Ingwavuma:

--It can consult with Kwazulu as required by the National States Constitution Act.

--It can pass legislation providing for its excision from Kwazulu--against which there can be no appeal to the courts, as parliament is sovereign and its laws, as distinct from administration proclamations, cannot be tested in court.

--It can abandon altogether its plans to cede Ingwavuma.

CSO: 3400/27

SOUTH AFRICA

SPOKESMAN 'NOT IMPRESSED' WITH INGWAVUMA RULING

MB040818 Nbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The spokesman for the Swazi nation on the present border adjustment talks with South Africa, Dr George Msibi, said yesterday these discussions would continue unabated and that nothing would stop the Swazi side from fighting for the return of what rightfully belongs to the kingdom. Dr Msibi was reacting to reports that the South African appeal court in Bloemfontein had ruled in favour of Kwazulu in the dispute between the homeland government and the Pretoria government over Ingwavuma in Southeastern Swaziland.

Dr Msibi stressed that the land talks were a matter between two sovereign states and that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his Kwazulu homeland were a product of a system that was abhorred throughout the world.

"So if Gatsha thinks the world is impressed with the decision of the South African appeal court on Ingwavuma, that's his own problem," Mr Msibi said.

"The Swazi nation is not concerned with the internal systems of South Africa. Gatsha and Kwazulu are an internal problem for South Africa.

"The South African courts are also an internal system of South Africa and they are not our concern.

"What concerns us is what South Africa as a sovereign state says to Swaziland. To this end, the talks continue unabated and will not be affected in any way by what happens inside South Africa.

"As far as we are concerned it was South Africa that gave Ingwavuma to Kwazulu in 1975. We are not interested in the mechanics of how they return that land, but we definitely want the land back.

"The only court of law whose decision we might recognise is the international court of justice at The Hague and not a South African court of law."

Meanwhile, the foreign minister, Mr R. V. Dlamini, this week returned from Pretoria where he held talks with his counterpart, Mr Pik Botha. Informed sources said the Swazi delegation went to Pretoria to signify to the South African Government that despite the demise of his majesty, King Sobhuza II, the land question discussions would be pursued to their logical conclusion.

The source said the talks, held in Pretoria on September 24 between the Swazi delegation led by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini, and his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha, and senior officials of the department of foreign affairs were aimed at reviving the land talks following his majesty, King Subhuza II's demise.

"Many people have been fearing that the land talks have gone stale following his majesty's demise. The recent Swaziland-South African talks were to assure the nation that they were still on with the blessing of the Indlovukazi [queen regent], members of Liqoqo [Supreme Council of State] and government," the source said.

The delegation included the roving ambassador, Dr S. S. Nxumalo, and a Liquoqo member, Prince Mfanasibili, whom the South African press referred to as an unidentified prince.

It was also learned from the source that the border adjustment talks were a top priority of the Indlovukazi and the Liqoqo in pursuing what our late king had started with an aim to see it through to the end.

CSO: 3400/27

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW WARSHIP, SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTION PLAN ANNOUNCED

MB271255 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Don Marshall, Pretoria bureau chief]

[Text] The South African Navy plans to have her own warships "entirely ours from concept to completion"--operational in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans by the end of the decade, Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, retiring chief of the navy, said in Pretoria last night.

South Africa was also planning to build other warships and these included replacing the French-built Daphne class submarines with locally-built submarines.

He was speaking at a reception where he handed over command to Rear Admiral A. P. Putter, who becomes a vice-admiral and chief of the navy from October 1.

Earlier this month, ARMSCOR revealed plans for the aggressive marketing of South African-produced arms to the world.

South Africa has become a producer of sophisticated arms because of the international embargo on weapons sales to this country.

The ARMSCOR target is to boost South African weapons sales from the current R10-million a year to R150-million.

Among ARMSCOR's proudest achievements is the G5, a 155mm field gun said to be the best in its category in the world.

The South African arms industry, which grew into a R1 200-million giant as a result of the arms embargo, is in urgent need of foreign capital and Admiral Edwards said in his farewell address last night that the navy would not achieve its objectives unless it received the necessary financial support.

Admiral Edwards, who was a member of the defence force 42 years said South Africa would continue to plan and design her own warships for her own needs.

The aging frigates would be replaced with a ship of the Corvette type which was South African designed and which would meet South Africa's own strategic maritime defence needs.

"The project represents the first South African warship that will be entirely ours from concept to completion.

"Fortunately the arms embargo has had beneficial side-effects and has pointed the way towards self-sufficiency.

"We have grown up and gained experience very quickly. We have come a long way from the days when we were forced to accept what other countries told us we needed," Admiral Edwards said.

"It is hoped that the local industry and shipbuilding centres will rise to the challenge, as they have with our strife craft.

"The navy would like to contribute towards a comprehensive shipbuilding and support infrastructure and develop it to the stage where it can flourish without the navy's patronage.

"The navy is not yet large enough to support a shipbuilding industry on its own," Admiral Edwards said in what was interpreted as a reference to South Africa seeking international partners in building the warships, particularly the submarines.

CSO: 3400/27

PLAN TO MOVE WHITE FARMERS TO BORDER AREAS CONTEMPLATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 82 p 4

[Text]

A CABINET committee was considering, among others, a basis on which White farmers could be concentrated in border areas, Mr Greyling Wentzel, Minister of Agriculture, told the Transvaal NP congress yesterday.

He said such concentrations could, for example, be established in suitable irrigation areas, writes JAAP THERON. For this purpose low-cost weirs could be built in rivers.

He also said the committee was considering to make special funds available for agricultural production development.

Concessions were also being considered which should make it worth while for new farmers to establish themselves in border areas.

Another issue being considered by the Cabinet committee was the compulsory presence of Whites on all border farms, irrespective of whether they were the owners. It meant that an owner of a border farm who stayed in a city would have another White to live on his farm, but no farm would be left with-

out White supervision in border areas.

Mr Wentzel said the Government was looking into so-called international border problems, and he expressed the hope that some of these plans would be established before the end of this year.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told the congress that the Government was aware of the possible pincer effect on the lowveld centres of Malelane and Komatiport, should the Kangwane-Swaziland consolidation plans become reality.

He assured congress that the government would, for as long as it was in power, ensure the country had the ability to secure corridors and narrow passes through independent national states and foreign territories.

Two matters delayed any further negotiations with Swaziland at this stage.

The first was the pending court action which made the matter sub judice; while the second was the recent death of King Sobhuza.

CSO: 4700/1934

WHITES ACCUSED OF PARANOIA ABOUT BLACK INTENTIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Aggrey Klaaste in "On the Line" column: "Sick and Tired of White Paranoia"]

[Text]

I WAS about to rant over the cheek those Tukkies (Pretoria University students, to you) have, to believe that some of us have the faintest wish to send our children to their ivory tower of radicalism, when the story of the disappearing funeral tents subverted my tirade.

This is not saying I am not going to take a glancing swipe at these arrogant whites who think every black is about to jump into bed, into school, into their pools, into their sportsfields, nay even into church with them. For my part, I would rather send my kids to the salt mines of Siberia than have them darken the doors of that sainted university in the capital city.

No child of mine is going to struggle through a degree in Afrikaans (of all things!) at Pretoria University or any other white tribal college for that matter. It is not only the insult heaped on injury that makes the blood boil; it is arrogance that is stirred by the whole sick debate.

Every time some whining white, perhaps sorely bothered by the conscience of being overfed, raises this issue of mixed schools, mixed baths or whatever, there is a veritable Karoo sandstorm stirred. I am just about sick and tired of frightened whites dying to protect their lily-white skins from us. Let them kindly leave us be, to develop along our own lines.

Chances are I am not the only black who feels this way these days. Admittedly there are those cretins who have even less pride than a flea-bitten dog, who will fawn over things white. Admittedly it takes even self-proclaimed stalwarts like myself some doing to get rid of our subliminal slave mentality.

This is the reason you hear people speak glibly about "progressive thinking" or whatever this new-fangled Uncle Tomism is called. They are suffering from years of brain-washing and indoctrination, which, like I've

said, still lingers deep inside the most ferocious black-consciousness devotee.

I trust most of you who dip into this humble effort on Mondays must by now know I ascribe almost defiantly to black consciousness. If I am seen as a racist or what some of my smart-alec black brothers who have since stopped being black say is intellectual degeneration, then I can only blame it on the insults constantly visited on me and my kind by whites.

If you would cast your mind back to the events of the past week, maybe you might agree with me.

First there was this ungodly spat about Pretoria University. Then there was the astonishing furore about a sermon by an Afrikaner preacher who dared to step out of line. Both issues involved race — race hatred is my way of looking at it. With all deference to those Tukkies and white Christians who took the sane view and expressed their disgust at all this jazz, we were astounded and later infuriated by the insults.

I said at the beginning of this piece that my intentions to rant have been subverted by funeral tents that disappear. You will perhaps think this is a somewhat odd departure, but I think it is to the point.

While one is rightfully appalled by the sheer insensitivity of whites, we have in all fairness got to point to the insanity in our own backyards. We know there is a recession. We know times are bad. But stealing funeral tents outside houses is just about the limit. Something is going wrong with us blacks.

It makes us look silly to be taking the knife to other races time and again when we have some smelling bodies in our cupboards.

This was brought home forcibly to me recently, seeing as I had a tent outside my home. I spent most of the wee hours of the morning after the service standing guard over the benches. I did not have the faintest idea

that these guys were not even worried about the chairs. What they take is the tent!

I was thus aghast at the beginning of the week when this story about a stolen tent hit the streets. Imagine my utter confusion and dismay had those guys simply trooped off with my tent. I could honestly not believe even in my wildest dreams that people could go to such extraordinary lengths to steal.

I am a better and wiser man now. I am also particularly ashamed of what is happening in Soweto.

As if she had this telepathic thing going with me, an American woman phoned and said how Soweto was like the frontier days in the United States, which saw unbelievable violence allied to an amazing vitality in those parts.

She said Soweto had the most incredible acts of violence and the most beautiful scenes of creativity living cheek by jowl.

Maybe that's true, but some things must simply be stopped.

We are an oppressed people in our own country, something that galls even the most sanguine. We are also lucky because the whole world seems (seems is right) to be on our side simply because some people are guilty about their own sins, and racism is as bad as Nazism. We all know what happened when the world silently watched the horror of

that monster play itself out.

We are many - out of jobs, underpaid, overworked, exploited, the whole thing. But we have to hold onto our common and traditional decencies. Our respect for the dead is one ethical thing that we have to hang on to. It may be the last.

Without prejudging those who are facing charges after the Wire Gang terror in Soweto, it seemed to some of us this was an odious trend. Some of the most atrocious acts were committed against men, their wives and their children in that terrible time. We could have hanged our heads in shame. We still are doing so. Crime statistics have become something like the furniture in our newspapers. We have come to look at the average of 20 murders and sundry rapes a week as par for the course. Now all sorts of crazy crimes surface. First the Wire Gang. Then something about the car busters. Now the funeral thieves.

One buddy of mine said very soon we would have to guard the very corpses in their coffins for the stories about those who steal such coffins from the graveyard have become almost common. I still do not believe people dig up graves — all six feet and more of sand and horror — to remove new coffins.

But I'm not so sure my credulity is going to last with people zapping funeral tents even before the dead grow cold in their graves.

CSO: 4700/1934

POLSTU SPOTLIGHTS FUTURE OF BLACKS

Politicians Invited

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Len Maseko]

[Text] THE Political Students' Organisation (Polstu) has invited a range of politicians to speak at its two-day conference, which starts tomorrow in Pretoria.

Hundreds of delegates from universities throughout the country are expected to attend the conference, the theme of which focuses on "Constitutional Accommodation of Black South Africans".

The meeting will be held at the University of Pretoria — which shows a change of attitude following the refusal by the university's authorities to allow a Polstu congress to be held there last year because it was "mixed and political".

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, will for the first time share the platform with the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, since the latter called him a "wolf in a sheepskin" over the Ingwavuma land-deal.

Mr Justice Steyn, of the Urban Foundation, will deliver the opening address at the conference.

Other speakers include Mr Percy Qoboza, former editor of the silenced Post and Sunday Post newspapers; Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa; Mr Moses Maubane, managing director of African Bank; Mr Enos Mabuza, Chief Minister of

KaNgwane homeland; Prof Marinus Wiechers of Unisa; Mr Horace Rensberg, PFP member for Bryanston, and Prof Gerrit Olivier of Unisa.

Polstu national organiser Mr Jan van Vollenhoven said: "In the light of the Prime Minister's proposals on the constitutional future of Indians and coloureds, the future of black South Africans is very obscure.

"Polstu decided to hold the conference to draw attention to the unfortunate position of blacks, which has to be rectified".

The meeting will be held at the Boukunde Building, and starts at 7 pm.

Kambule Declines

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Len Kalane]

[Text]

ONE OF the country's top academics and lecturer at Wits University, Mr T W Kambule, has dropped a bombshell by turning down an invitation to address Polstu's conference starting in Pretoria today.

MONKEYS

Mr Kambule said it was not the first time he had turned down an invitation from an Afrikaner institution. Earlier, he refused to talk to Potchefstroom University because "I feel these people know exactly what blacks in this country want.

"I think the whole exercise is futile because several representations have in the past been made to Parliament concerning black demands, and for this group of students to want to share platforms with us is like making monkeys of us.

"At the conference we are also expected to share a platform with homeland leaders and I find this unacceptable. I reject the policy of homelands."

PROBLEMS

Mr Kambule added: "Nothing of what we are going to say will help solve this country's problems."

Former editor of a Sunday newspaper Mr Percy Qoboza, who was also invited to speak, has confirmed that he would, while Polstu's national organiser, Mr Jan van Vollenhoven, yesterday announced that Dr Piet Koornhof,

would no longer address the conference as scheduled.

Mr Kambule told **The SOWETAN** yesterday: "I do not want to share a platform with so-called white Afrikaner liberals and homeland leaders because I abhor and am opposed to the policies of apartheid and separate development."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthatho Motlana, who was also invited to attend yesterday, said: "I just do not have time to attend."

POLITICIANS

The conference, which focuses on "Constitutional Accommodation of Black South Africans", and is organised by the Political Students' Organisation (Polstu), is expected to be addressed by a wide variety of politicians, including cabinet ministers.

Guest speakers turning down invitations to the conference are likely to spark off controversy among black politicians, who seem to be divided on the issue of addressing white liberals.

Some see it as "an exercise in futility" while others see it as a means of "opening up channels" for discussions in the country.

CSO: 4700/1982

YLF ORGANIZES AFRIKANER-BLACK STUDENT MEETINGS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Sep 82 p 6

[Text]

A NUMBER of Afrikaans students from South Africa's right-wing universities will meet with black students in Pretoria and Cape Town next month, to debate a variety of issues concerning the future of South Africa.

The meetings, to be held during the first and second weekend of October will be held under the auspices of the Youth Leadership Forum (YLF), a student organisation whose main aim is to bring together blacks and whites of contrasting political ideologies.

According to YLF's newsletter, Creative Involvement, there are many South Africans who are intellectually held captive by enforced political doctrines and whose followers are coerced to stay with a particular group, often by means of overt or covert pressure or threats of mental or even physical violence.

"We believe that one of South Africa's greatest needs, if the present

process of polarisation is to be reversed and peaceful change achieved, lies in the process of ideological liberation of right-wing and left-wing political activists and the inspiration and activation of the silent majority.

"The State must provide equal educational facilities, irrespective of race, creed or colour; but we also believe that individuals should be free to organise their own private educational institutions — which should be entitled to State subsidy," the newsletter reads.

The YLF was founded in 1978 and has always kept a low profile of its activities among university students.

According to a spokesman for YLF, 15 students from Pretoria University, five from the Rand Afrikaans University and five from the University of Potchefstroom are expected to attend the meeting to be held at Manhattan Hotel.

CSO: 4700/1982

NAFCOC PLANS TO AID HOMELANDS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) has decided to co-operate with "homeland" leaders in a bid to develop "all black areas in and outside the Republic of South Africa".

This bombshell announcement was made by Nafcoc's president, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

In another shock announcement, Mr Motsuenyane issued a tough warning to Indian traders who ignored invitations to join the organisation while their business survived on black support.

The announcements form part of several resolutions taken by the Nafcoc summit meeting held in a city hotel this week.

Mr Motsuenyane said co-operation with the "homeland" governments could not be seen as acceptance of "the system". His organisation was concerned

about the welfare of the Government's subjects, and to help develop them their leaders could not be ignored.

"The organisation is critical of separate development, but I believe when the chips are down you can't disregard homeland leaders and still work with the people in their area. Our target is to reach these people, to see that their standard of living is upgraded, and that has nothing to do with recognition of the system," Mr Motsuenyane said.

Indians and coloureds were still being invited to join Nafcoc, he said.

Nafcoc also resolved to resort to boycott only after other methods of negotiation and persuasion had failed.

"Before undertaking to boycott, the national body must be informed. We believe that the most effective results can come about when the whole movement sticks together, rather than if it is done by units," he said.

NATION'S BLACK, WHITE SPORTS POLICIES STUDIED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Sep 82 - 11

[Article by Rodney Hartman]

[Text]

WHITES in South Africa are more inclined to favour multiracial sport at national than at club or school level, while black preferences tend to be the other way round.

This is one of the findings of the Human Sciences Research Council's in-depth report on sport in South Africa, published in Pretoria yesterday.

The report shows that while 91,3% of whites approached are in favour of mixed Springbok soccer teams, only 68,6% support mixing at club level. Among the blacks the corresponding figures are 84,3% and 84,2% respectively.

The investigation, headed by Prof Gert Scholtz of Potchefstroom University, questioned 10 different target groups in connection with "open" sport in the South African political context.

"The whole question of open sport is central to the South African sports and political situation," says the report. "From the information gathered it was clear that although different views on open sport did exist among certain groups, there was an indication that the respondents accepted open sport."

There was a small measure of resistance to open sport in a minority of sports situations where the "interpersonal contact" was very intimate and implied social interaction that was usually associated with situations like swimming at club level and sport in the school context.

From the information received, says the report, "it appears that the blacks on the whole were less positive towards open sport teams than any other of the population groups".

However, it appeared that among the whites, and particularly the Afrikaans-speaking group, there was "some resis-

tance" to open sport that became more intense when open sport at club and school level was at issue.

Although the whites as a group, and also the other population groups, were in the main in favour of open sport at school level, the white Afrikaans-speaking group strongly resisted the idea of such participation.

This view was confirmed from the information obtained from school principals and teachers.

Of the whites interviewed, only 38,3% thought that open sport at school level would promote better human relations while the response from the other groups was Indians (75%), coloureds (63,6%) and blacks (61,7%).

At national level 56,2% whites and 52,7% blacks felt that open sport was a good human relations exercise.

Whites who thought open sport would not promote good relations numbered 15,4% compared to 5,9% of the blacks.

Both the Indian and coloured groups favoured mixed sport at school rather than at national level.

T

HE majority of those questioned indicated that discrimination in sport should be removed. Although there was "general satisfaction" with the rate at which discrimination was being eliminated, a large number (about 50%) felt the rate was too slow.

What clearly emerged from the investigation was that there was opposition to South African sports organisations that supported and/or promoted sports boycotts against South Africa.

Of the urban adults surveyed, 65,7% indicated they were against such organisations. About 20% believed these organisations should be prohibited by law.

Sports participants, especially, were against these organisations. About 97% opposed them or believed they should be banned.

Although most urban adults were in favour of both organised and non-organised sport on Sundays, there was "strong resistance" from Afrikaans-speaking sectors, including the coloured community.

The survey among urban adults showed the majority believed the Government did not give adequate financial support to sport. This opinion was particularly prevalent among the Indians, coloured and blacks.

The survey showed that respondents placed a high premium on the autonomy of sport.

The majority (84,7%) expressed the opinion that clubs should themselves decide who they would accept as members.

In respect of Government control over sport, a large number of respondents felt the Government exercised sufficient control but others thought it had too much control.

More men (65%) than women (40%) attend sports events as spectators. More younger people, and people with a higher level of education attended sport as spectators.

More blacks (63,8%) and coloureds (53,7%) attended sports events than Indians (49,2%) and whites (45,7%).

The most important reason given for not attending sports events, and which was advanced by more than 60% of the urban adults surveyed, was lack of time.

However, the other reasons advanced were most interesting. More than 42% of black men, for example, and 41,4% of Indian men did not attend sports events because they felt it was unsafe.

Of the white men questioned, 11% did not attend for that reason and 32% said they did not approve of other spectators' behaviour. The corresponding figures for white women were, ironically, lower — 10,8% and 23,5% respectively.

The same pattern manifested itself among the blacks — 42% of the men and 29,8% of the women said they felt attending sports events was unsafe. Those who did not like spectators' behaviour were 41,4% (men) and 26% (women).

From the data gathered from urban adults and from sports participants it was found that spectatorship was a social and especially a family activity.

Only 12,7% of the participants indicated they attended sports events on their own.

Of the urban adults, 68,7% of the blacks, 54,4% of the Indians, 47,5% of the coloureds and 21,1% of the whites indicated that they attended sports events with friends.

TAKING all population groups into consideration the survey found that the

seven most popular types of sport were soccer, rugby, cricket, boxing, tennis, athletics and netball.

Significantly soccer, the most popular sport with a weighted spectator percentage of 42,8, was watched by 67,5% of black males and only 4,5% of whites.

Among white males only, rugby (45,6%), cricket (18,4%) and athletics (14,7%) were the most popular sports. The corresponding figures for black males attending these three sports were 12,2%, 4,6% and 3,7%.

The most popular sports among Indian males were soccer (56,8%) and cricket (12,5%).

In the coloured community rugby (40,1%) marginally edges out soccer (40%) followed by cricket (16,8%).

About 65% of urban adults approached said they read about sport.

Of newspaper readers surveyed, 50,3% read sports reports fleetingly and 47,6% intensively. The remaining 2,1% did not read sport at all.

Men read newspaper articles more intensively than magazines or books dealing with sport.

Roughly 75 of the 110 sports covered by the investigation were read about. The most popular sports read about were soccer (29% of readers), rugby (22,5%), tennis (20,7%), boxing, karate etc (20,6%), cricket (12,1%) and athletics (8,6%).

The HSRC recommended that the Press give comprehensive coverage to sport at school level. Sports skills and the formative value of sport should, it said, also be given more attention.

Urban adults indicated that on average 1,6 hours of the average six hours a week spent watching television were spent watching sports broadcasts. This 27,1% of the time was a good deal more than the 10% that the SABC devotes to sports programmes.

More than 50% of the participants expressed satisfaction with the quantity and quality of sports coverage on television.

Urban adults indicated that on average they listened to three hours of sports broadcasts a week out of the average nine hours a week they listened to the radio.

This 34% of their listening time contrasts sharply with the 6,6% of total broadcasting time devoted by the SABC to sports broadcasts.

The participants were relatively satisfied with the amount of time (61,9% felt it was adequate) and the quality (49,5% felt it was good) of the coverage by radio. Fractionally more than 95% felt radio broadcasts were "important to extremely important" for the promotion of sport.

The HSRC, therefore, has made two significant recommendations regarding radio and TV coverage:

- That the SABC give more balanced coverage of sport in accordance with preference patterns; and

- That, in consultation with interested parties, the SABC give consideration to the idea of using television coverage to a greater extent to motivate people to participate in sport and physical activities.

More South Africans (106 per 1 000) participated in recreational sport than in competitive sport (48 per 1 000) and whites represented the biggest involvement.

For every 1 000 white males, 197 took part in sport compared with 96 (Asians), 42 (coloureds) and 34 (blacks).

More Asians (274) than whites (238) participated in recreation activities.

Another finding was that the whites in metropolitan areas preferred to participate in recreational sport rather than in competitive sport, while blacks'

participation figures in metropolitan areas were considerably higher than in other areas.

COLOURED, and particularly black youths in the 10-19 age category participated less in competitive and recreational sport than their Indian and white counterparts.

The reasons advanced by participants for their participation in sports were, in decreasing order of importance:

Health and fitness; recreation and diversion; attractiveness of sport itself; competition and achievement; to be actively busy and as a means of social intercourse.

Test Your Claims in Court, Sacos Urged

THE HSRC's report into sport denies a claim by the SA Council on Sport that it represents the majority of sportsmen in South Africa.

At the same time the report recommends that Sacos, which does not have official recognition, should apply to the courts or to an objective arbitration body to seek finality on its claim.

"If it is borne in mind that the organisation (Sacos) draws its main support from Indians, and to a lesser extent from coloureds, and that Asians and coloureds only account for some 13.8% of the total South African population... the claim is completely unfounded," says the report.

This should also be seen in the light of the lesser extent to which these population groups participated in sport.

The report therefore rec-

ommends to the Government that "note be taken of the limited extent to which Sacos can claim to represent South African sportsmen".

One of the major obstacles in the path of optimal and fair provision of sport in South Africa was "the deep division in South African sport".

This division did not relate to fragmentation in management or to healthy competition that usually occurs between sports bodies, but rather to clearly conflicting interests.

"The division is so deep that the sports interests of certain groups are seriously threatened and the public interest in terms of sport is consequently affected.

"The role that the South African Council on Sport plays in this connection is

specifically mentioned as this body still refuses to co-operate with officially recognised and representative sports bodies."

The HSRC said the only instance in which parties were apparently told to withhold their co-operation for its national survey was in the case of members of Sacos — "which includes target groups whose needs are among the most pressing".

Many attempts had been made to obtain Sacos' co-operation but these efforts were to no avail.

"It would have been preferable had Sacos put forward and explained its feelings and viewpoints scientifically in the investigation," the report says.

Investigation chief Prof Gert Scholtz has made provision for Sacos to join the proposed Sports Council.

Give Us Time, Says Minister

THE HSRC's "Sports in the RSA" report is probably the most comprehensive scientific investigation ever to be undertaken into sport in this country.

In accepting the report in Pretoria yesterday, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said he hoped the Government would be in a position next year to express its views on it, or parts of it.

The Government was aware that the research and the writing of the report and the component reports required a great deal of work.

"The total of 154 recommendations cover a wide field, affect a great many private and public bodies and are, in some cases, drastic.

"It will therefore be understood that the

Government cannot immediately decide on the report but would like first to give the public, particularly interested parties, an opportunity to study the report and its recommendations thoroughly and to comment."

The report was, therefore, being released for general information now and interested bodies and members of the public were invited to submit their comments to the Director-General of National Education, Private Bag X122, Pretoria, before the end of the year.

The HSRC report, Dr Viljoen said, covered a wide field, but three aspects were of particular importance. These were:

- The philosophy, as presented in the report, of the role of society, the view on the provision of sport developed in light of this philos-

ophy and the view of the responsibilities of society, particularly the authorities, in the provision of sport;

● The findings regarding the inadequate way in which sport in South Africa was organised overall and the recommendation arising from this that a structure be created for the co-ordinated provision of sport by the formation of an SA Sports Council, including the proposals for its composition, powers and functions; and

● The way in which the activities of the council should, according to the report, be financed from Government and other sources.

The investigation, Dr Viljoen said, revealed clearly that the administration of sport was hampered by the adverse effects of a badly

fragmented overall management structure.

Apparently the effectiveness of the provision of sport could be greatly improved by a better co-ordinating mechanism.

"When the proposed structure of the Sports Council is considered, however, thorough consideration will have to be given to the objectives, composition and powers of such a council.

"Furthermore, the recommendations concerning the advantages and necessity of the continued existence of certain national sporting bodies in addition to the proposed Sports Council with its strong overall coordinating functions, will have to be carefully considered."

The Men Behind the Study

THE Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into sport started officially on January 1, 1980 with a 26-man committee. Two of the members — cricket chiefs Jack Cheetham and Rashid Varchia — died during the course of the investigation. The study, which was published yesterday, was undertaken in response to a request by the then Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, following discussions with the administrators of national sports controlling bodies in October 1979.

In December 1979 Prof G J L Scholtz of the department of physical education at Potchefstroom University was invited to act as director of the investigation be-

cause of his "proven track record" in research and sport.

Others who served on the main committee included Mr A J Arendse, director of education, Department of Coloured Affairs, Mr B J Keet, sport promotion, Department of National Education, Prof H I Nel, professor of physical education, Stellenbosch University, Prof P A Nel, Director, Bureau of Market Research, UNISA, Prof C F Nieuwoudt, dean of economic and political sciences, University of Pretoria and chairman of the SA Amateur Athletics Union, Mr R W J Opperman, president SA Olympic and National Games Association and SA Sports Federation, Mr M E Ramagoshi, Transvaal Col-

lege of Education, Soshanguve, Mr G A L Thabe, president, Football Council of SA, and Prof J C van der Walt, professor of private law, Rand Afrikaans University.

Sixteen sub-committees were formed, the help of contract and voluntary researchers was enlisted, and a national sports register was drawn up for the first time.

More than 100 sports and recreational activities were investigated.

The main report and 15 of the 19 sub-reports were presented to the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, on June 3 this year. The rest of the reports were completed and presented to Dr Viljoen in Pretoria yesterday.

Guidelines to 'A New Sports Era'

A COMPREHENSIVE, in-depth investigation should be launched to assess critically all discriminatory legislation and to make recommendations concerning the elimination of unjustifiable discrimination in sport, the Human Sciences Research Council recommends in its report on sport.

When he presented the HSRC's main committee report on sport to the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday, the President of the HSRC, Dr J G Garbers, said he hoped the investigation and the recommendations would provide the necessary basis for future decision-making on matters

relating to sport.

In recommending a comprehensive and in-depth investigation into discrimination in sport, the report says the investigation should be of an interdisciplinary nature.

"The statutory nature of discrimination, however, does require that there be a strong jurisprudential focus." After considering all the findings, the committee says it became clear that consideration would have to be given to the desirability of the amalgamation or fusion of certain macro (umbrella) sport structures, on a basis where functions and available scarce resources would be effectively rationalised

and the interests of those concerned would be met.

This led to the key recommendation:

- that an autonomous statutory South African Sports Council be established;
- that the following institutions be given the option of being taken up in the proposed sports council on the understanding that the interests of the employees concerned would not be prejudiced: the SA Sports Federation, the SA Trimsa Federation, the RSA Sports Trust, the SA Council on Sport, the Directorate: Sport Promotion of the Department of National Education (partially to principally), and the Sport and Recreation Division of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The committee also recommends that:

- The SA Olympic and National Games Association remain in existence and be enabled to carry out its functions effectively;
- the SA Association for Physical Education and Re-

creation remain in existence and be enabled to carry out its functions effectively;

- all representative national sports controlling bodies be invited to affiliate with the proposed SA Sports Council.

If these recommendations were to be implemented, the report says, a new era would dawn in the important contribution of the Sport Foundation of Southern Africa to the provision of sport.

"There was complete agreement that this institution, financed by the Rembrandt Group of companies, should remain in existence in the interests of sport in the Republic.

"Consultations will have to be held with these companies in the hope that sports services of this nature will be able to be expanded in the future.

"The need for other large business undertakings to participate in this important entrepreneurial activity, was also expressed," the report says.

A number of key findings indicate inadequate sports

provision by macro sports bodies, the report continues.

"It was also found that the rationalisation of scarce resources was essential. It should be noted that sports management in the Republic, from macro to club level, mainly depends on the input of individuals who are involved on a voluntary, unpaid, part-time basis usually in their own free time and out of a love of sport."

The key finding of the HSRC Sports Investigation points to an ineffective macro structure for the provision of sport.

In 11 of the 17 sub-reports it was found that the existing pressure areas can largely be attributed to fragmented and ineffective macro provision and this, the report says, points to the necessity for a new and effective structure for such provision.

The main causes of ineffective macro sports provision were: inadequate means, fragmentation in sports provision, overlapping and clashing of functions, and divisiveness and conflict between sports institutions. —

'Forced Separation Must be Abolished'

THE ordinances in terms of which Administrators are empowered to compel local authorities to reserve separate sports facilities should be repealed, says the HSRC report.

The HSRC says the power at local level to make sports facilities available should be depoliticised as far as possible.

"This implies that the making available of facilities should be dealt with through normal channels for the provision of local services rather than through political decision-making processes."

The making available of local sports facilities, the report says, lies within the scope of the normal activities of a local authority.

"The autonomy of the local authority in this regard should be respected. Any form of compulsion in the decision-making process is an unjustified interference in

the autonomy of a local authority. In the Free State this type of ordinance does not exist. This indicates that such ordinances are not necessary (in the Cape Province, Natal and the Transvaal)."

The committee also recommends that the autonomy of each local authority in respect of the decision to provide facilities for either open or separate use be recognised.

It recommends that when formulating guidelines, vested interests, availability of facilities and provision of attendant professional supervision, be taken into account. The basic aim should be to ensure an orderly and positive use of facilities.

The implementation of these guidelines, the report says, can have considerable implications for a local authority.

Another recommendation is that the proposed sports council should, inter alia, have the function of providing finance for additional open sports facilities and professional supervision of facilities to, among others, local authorities.

Leave School Sport Be--Gerrit Viljoen

IT WAS unnecessary for school sport to be co-ordinated by an umbrella body, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

At a Press conference at which he released the HSRC's main report, the Minister pointed out that the Government viewed school sport as part of the normal education programme.

The administration of school sport was, therefore, the concern of the education authorities.

"I believe it is unnecessary for it to be co-ordinated by an umbrella body. I therefore see no need for the establishment of such a body for school sport as is proposed in the report."

The investigating committee recommends that the object should be to establish a single umbrella organisation for school sport in South Africa and that this body should be affiliated to and represented on the proposed sports council.

CSO: 4700/1978

STATE OF BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT ASSESSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 82 p 9

[Article by Patrick Lawrence: "BC Lives on 5 Years After Biko"]

[Text]

FIVE years ago, on September 12, Steve Biko died of brain injuries received while in detention, leaving a huge gap in the ranks of the black consciousness movement which he had done so much to launch and nurture during its first vital years.

But black consciousness, as a philosophy of black pride, self-sufficiency and solidarity, did not die with him, although it suffered a second heavy blow hardly more than a month later when, on October 19, 1977, all its organisations were banned.

The strength of black consciousness today is itself a matter of intense debate, with its ideological opponents relegating it to a minor and diminishing role and its political exponents ascribing a continuing central importance to it.

But one point can be made confidently: where black consciousness was once the only political force of major significance operating outside Government-approved structures, it has today to share that role with several ideologically hostile movements.

At present black consciousness is represented by three or four movements, of which the key ones are: the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and some black trade unions in the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa).

Against them are movements which subscribe to the Freedom Charter, adopted by the "Congress of the People" in June 1955, including the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso), the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), the Natal Indian Congress and, above all, the African National Congress.

A third category, sharing some points of view with the "Charterists" or the "democrats" but diverging from them on several issues, are

non-racial unions which have sprung up since the death of Biko.

They are represented largely but not exclusively by member unions of the Federation of South African Unions (Fosatu), the General Workers' Union and the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu).

A striking difference between the black consciousness movements on the one hand, and the Charterists and the non-racial unions on the other, lies in their attitude to white sympathisers, whether they label themselves radicals, liberals or professional unionists.

Black consciousness movements remain opposed to official co-operation with whites, believing that whites, whatever their ideological professions, remain "part of the problem" and cannot thus become part of the solution.

The Charterists and non-racial unions will actively seek out co-operation with white progressives.

Champions of black consciousness oppose white participation as irrelevant or, worse, inimical to fulfilment of their aims. They remain convinced that blacks must wage their own struggle and that liberal or radical whites must try to reform their own society instead of trying to "take over" black movements.

It is expressed sharply in a recent article by Mr Strini Moodley who, with Biko, was a founding member of black consciousness and who served five years on Robben Island after being convicted under the Terrorism Act in the 1975-75 "black consciousness trial".

"The history of black politics in South Africa is beset with the interference of liberal thinking, setting back the struggle for freedom for many decades," Mr Moodley wrote in Mwasa's journal, Kwaso.

To whites, he declared: "Please leave us alone to forge our own path

to freedom. We shall all meet in peace once we have achieved our freedom."

Another key ideological difference relates to the controversy over whether race or class is the major dynamic in the South African political organisation.

The black consciousness movement tends to emphasise race and class. Its view is encapsulated in the maxim: in South Africa race determines class. Stripped to crude essentials, that means the workers are black and the bourgeois-capitalist camp is white (apart from "non-white lackeys" who serve their white masters).

The Charterists tend to emphasise class at the expense of race and to see capitalism rather than racism as the main cause of exploitation and oppression.

Taking an overview of black movements operating outside the framework of official structures, one may conclude that the importance of black consciousness has diminished *relatively* in the past five years (which is not to dismiss it as peripheral).

Where it once controlled black universities and high schools through the banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso) and the South African Students' Movement (SASM), its ideological supremacy is now challenged by Azaso and Cosas.

A major factor in the relative decline of black consciousness has been the resurgence of the ANC as a central movement within South Africa, both as an insurgent and a political force.

Its active role in South Africa — as distinct from its earlier restricted position as an exiled movement lobbying for foreign support — is central to the re-emergence of the Freedom Charter, with its commitment to non-racial democracy, as a source of ideological inspiration.

Associated with the revival of the ANC after the setback associated

with the Rivonia Trial and the imprisonment of Nelson Mandela was the "defection" to it of top men and women in black consciousness ranks.

These switches of allegiance took place in exile but are significant all the same. Former black consciousness leaders now serving in ANC ranks include Barney Pityana, a founding member of Saso, Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso, a confidant of Biko's, and Mr Thozamile Botha, of the Port Elizabeth Black Community Organisation.

The relative inactivity over the same period — a part of internecine strife within its own ranks — of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) stands in sharp contrast.

The PAC, with its stress on Africanism and race and its hostility to the Freedom Charter, is ideologically closer to black consciousness in its original form than the ANC. Some scholars even see it as the forerunner to black consciousness.

An upsurge of the PAC might have acted as a stimulus to black consciousness and helped counter the growth of Charterism.

In comparing the relative strengths of black consciousness and Charterism, one must be careful not to draw distinctions that are too sharp. There has been some ideological interaction between the two.

There is debate in black consciousness about whether or not to relax total exclusion of whites. Mr Moodley alluded to it when he wrote: "Doubts appear to be creeping into the thinking of the Mwasa membership about its own validity and format."

Against that the Charterists use the clenched fist Black Power salute and slogans popularised by black consciousness.

Thus although black consciousness may have sacrificed its earlier dominant position, it has been a vital factor in the transformation of black politics over the past five years — and will almost certainly remain so for a long time to come.

● *Black man you are on your own.*
— *Black consciousness slogan when Steve Biko was alive.*

● *Black man you are still on your*
— *Strini Moodley in 1982.*

What's Changed?--Azapo

"But black consciousness is still popular among the masses and appeals to them in factories, on the mines and even in the rural areas."

Azapo is the premier political vehicle of black consciousness, but, partly to avoid surveillance of its members, it does not keep a register of members.

"We consider dedication and contribution to the cause more important," Mr Makhabela said.

Unlike the outlawed ANC, Azapo restricts membership to blacks.

"It is ANC policy to win over some elements within the enemy camp, but while that may sound like a noble pursuit it involves a price which is too high to pay in the black man's struggle.

"Serious divisions came to the ANC after it adopted the Freedom Charter, which basically made provision for blacks and whites to work together to

end oppression and exploitation."

BLACK consciousness remains vital to the black man's struggle for liberation, Mr Ishmael Makhabela, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), said yesterday.

"I ask what has changed since then," he said in an interview on the eve of the fifth anniversary of Steve Biko's death.

"The political, economic and social climate remains the same. Blacks are still excluded from power and are still exploited. The situation responsible for the rise of black consciousness still holds.

"Judging from exposure in the media, and the sensation that goes with it, there are certain elements who would like to believe black consciousness is losing out and even dead.

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TUCSA'S RANKS STRENGTHENED IN PAST YEAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Sep 82 p 15

[Article by Tony Davis]

[Text] Despite the loss of several affiliates over the past year, the Trade Union Council of South Africa meets in Cape Town this month for its annual conference with a larger membership.

Tucsa boasts a membership of 430 675 with 57 affiliated unions — an increase of about 60 000 people over last year.

The week-long session in Salt River, however, is expected to be a less dramatic meeting than the 1981 East London conference.

Gone are the strident tones of long-time unionist, Miss Dulcie Hartwell, whose two commercial unions withdrew from Tucsa earlier this year over policy differences.

Gone too are Tucsa officials Mr Monty Narsoo and Mr Allan Fine, detained under security legislation. Mr Narsoo was subsequently released but Mr Fine is still in police custody.

Mrs Evelyn Seloro's Textile Workers' Union left Tucsa's ranks and joined another union federation — the result of an emotional row at the last conference over union rivalry for membership.

Tucsa's ranks were increased over last year by the addition of the 9 000-member SA Footplate Staff Association, a transport union which followed in the path of the Artisan Staff Association which joined Tucsa last year.

The federation's critics say Tucsa is moving further and further to the right of the labour movement in South Africa as more of its outspoken members leave and more largely white-member unions join.

But Tucsa says its views are highly regarded by the Department of Manpower and this has been reflected in some recent labour legislation and also points to its large black membership.

Of its 430 675 members, 101 145 are whites, the rest are black, coloured and Indian trade unionists.

At previous annual conferences Tucsa was critical of newly emergent unions for their political stands, rejection of industrial councils and refusals to register.

However, the increasing numbers in the ranks of non-racial federations and "general" unions reflect the growing tide of largely

black trade unionism.

Tucsa's national executive committee, rightly or wrongly, believes this political orientation of emergent unions is a passing phase as Government reforms in the political arena will likely upset this stance.

Thirty five resolutions will be debated at the Salt River conference.

The SA Boilermakers' Society proves itself again to be the "conscience" of Tucsa with a wide range of resolutions which touch on important labour issues.

The union calls for Government legislation to prevent employers from dismissing workers who are taking part in a legal strike, and also focuses on retrenchment and migrant workers, workmen's compensation, monitoring the removal of sex and racial discrimination in labour areas and removing racial bars from technical training facilities.

The national executive committee is critical of secrecy provisions surrounding industrial councils, employer relations with the Department of Manpower, unemployment insurance

rights for workers from independent homelands and the housing crisis.

The issue of detention of trade unionists is raised by the committee and the Garment Workers' Union which call for detainees to be charged or released.

The detention issue could be an area of controversy at the conference. The withdrawal of the two commercial unions was largely sparked by the federation's stance which was felt to be too passive by some unionists in Tucsa.

The Textile Workers' Industrial Union in one resolution calls for the removal of the coloured labour preference controls in the Cape while the Garment Workers' Union is critical of the proposed Orderly Movement of Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

The national executive committee in its report notes correspondence on several pressing issues such as pensions, unemployment insurance and the International Labour Organisation.

CSO: 4700/1978

FREEDOM FOR JABU NGWENYA SOUGHT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Sep 82 p 14

[Article by The Detainees' Parents Support Committee]

[Text]

Jabu Ngwenya is no stranger to the inside of a cell. Neither is he ignorant of the interrogation methods used by security police in extracting information. For when Jabu (26) was detained during November 1981 he had already undergone detention and interrogation at least three times previously.

His latest — and longest — detention has so far spanned nine months. Currently held on the orders of the Transvaal Attorney-General in terms of Section 30 (1) of the new Internal Security Act, Jabu is being detained as a potential witness in the treason case pending against Cedric Mayson.

Although Mayson was himself detained in November 1981, his trial begins only in January 1983. By that time, Jabulani Ngwenya will have been in custody for 14 months — much of that period on the instruction of the Attorney-General.

Who is this young man who has spent so much of the last four years in solitary confinement interspersed with security police in-

terrogation? An active Christian, and a former youth secretary of the now-banned Christian Institute, Jabu is married and has a young child.

At the time he left school in 1976, most young black scholars adhered to the black consciousness position, and supported those organisations which promoted it. He is now one of those rare people able to forge links between supporters of black consciousness and those who believe that conflict in South Africa can be neither understood nor resolved in purely racial terms.

Friends — and he has many, especially in the churches in South Africa, West Germany and the Netherlands — emphasise his commitment to a non-racial and democratic future. They note his lack of bitterness despite the suffering he has experienced in successive detention periods.

During 1979, Jabu was an official guest of a group of West German churches, spending five months working with youth groups in that country. He made a great impression on his hosts —

and his detention has created a considerable impact in West German circles. Demonstrators have demanded his release, and questions about his position have been raised at some large church rallies in Germany.

Jabu was himself present at a Kirchentag (church rally) in Nuremberg, which attracted close to 100 000 young Christians on certain days. Similar gatherings have recently queried his detention and raised questions about the nature of a government which refuses to adhere to internationally accepted standards of justice.

Close friends are worried about Jabu's health. They point to his previous detentions, which left their marks on him. Prolonged periods of solitary confinement have inevitably affected him, and he finds it exhausting to concentrate for long periods of intellectually demanding work. There are fears that he has

developed an ulcer.

The DPSC's psychology sub-group has no doubt that the continued incarceration of Jabu Ngwenya constitutes a danger to his well-being. His detention is even more disturbing when one realises that it is on the authority of a judicial officer — the Attorney-General — whose function should most certainly not include the imprisonment of uncharged, unconvicted people.

To our knowledge, Jabu is one of the very few people detained in the September and November 1981 police raids who is still held as a detainee (others are in custody as awaiting trial prisoners, having been refused bail by the Attorney-General).

His immediate and unconditional release is essential. His continued detention is yet another indication that the whole system of security law detention must be abolished as an urgent priority.

CSO: 4700/1978

AERIAL SURVEY OF SOWETO HIT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Anthony Duigan]

[Text]

A mass survey of 90 000 stands in Soweto is under way. But behind the scenes there is a battle over the method of survey and who will do the work.

Some surveyors are angry over the decision by the West Rand Administration Board to have an aerial survey.

They claim this is a less accurate form of land measurement which could lead to disputes over boundaries in Soweto.

Wrab claims that the aerial survey will be far faster and cheaper than conventional surveys — but the surveyors dispute this.

In choosing the aerial survey Wrab claimed it would take 10 teams of surveyors nine years and cost R27 million to survey the whole of Greater Soweto by conventional methods.

Using aerial photo techniques the job will be done in one year at a cost of R4,5 million, the board says.

Nonsense, reply the surveyors, one of whom said: "Eighteen Johannesburg survey firms have indicated that they could put sufficient men in the field, while maintaining their normal work schedule, to complete the survey by conventional means in one year.

"The cost would be the same as that of the aerial survey because we all work to the same tariff."

There is also a strong feeling among Johannesburg surveyors that the standards of accuracy laid down for property surveys should not be lowered for Soweto — something that will happen when aerial photo techniques are used, they say.

But Wrab points to the support of the Surveyor General of the Transvaal for the use of aerial surveys in Soweto.

Added to this is a recent statement by the Council of the Transvaal Institute of Land Surveyors that it

is not opposed to aerial survey as a technique.

Another factor in the controversy is the man who has been advising Wrab about the surveying — Professor G C Olivier.

He was appointed by Wrab on April 22 to undertake the mass survey of Soweto. Other land surveyors who had hoped that the lucrative Soweto contract would be shared among them are angry that the work has gone to one land survey firm. Several air survey companies are also involved.

Wrab maintains that it is within its rights to appoint a firm of its choice. This appointment, still has to be formally approved by at least two of the councils of Greater Soweto which control the R4,5 million that will be spent on the survey.

The councils will make their decisions in the coming few weeks.

PROBLEMS OF FREEDOM OF PRESS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Sep 82 p 16

[Article by Harvey Tyson, editor of THE STAR]

[Text]

• In the past 100 years, South Africans have fought in at least five wars at home and abroad in the cause of freedom. Yet today, for the first time in 150 years of striving for freedom of expression, South Africans are losing •

Too much is talked about "the freedom of the Press," as if the Press has a freedom of its own. The Press has responsibilities — it is people who have freedom.

When we refer to "Press freedom" in this series by internationally known figures marking our Newspaper Press Union centenary, it is YOUR freedom which will be discussed. It is YOUR freedom that is in jeopardy today.

Privately run newspapers are merely the medium of public expression. They are the means by which people, individually, or in organised groups, can speak out and keep informed — if the Press is not free to report what a government is doing or planning and what its opposition is saying or plotting, your freedom is badly curtailed.

— If the Press can-

not voice a point of view and is prevented from gathering the facts, your safety as well as your freedom are threatened.

— If your paper cannot even tell you that your son is at war in another country without your knowledge or consent, then your country is no longer free.

— If you are fearful of signing a published letter, then you are not free.

There are various degrees of freedom of expression in South Africa. They wax and wane, but they are under constant and increasing threat. Freedoms that were won over generations have disappeared in two decades. Those freedoms — and their loss — are yours, not the newspapers'. After all, in a totally free society you can write your own pamphlet or start your own news-sheet — though in practice,

newspapers require major resources and organisation, and they have grown to reflect whole sectors of opinion, not just the individual proprietor's.

The greater the public role a newspaper assumes for itself, the greater its responsibilities automatically become. It needs to keep its promises to its readers and retain its independence. Even in matters of standards and ethics there can be no absolute commonality — unless all men are at one and agree on all things. (In which case there would be no need for newspapers, or even laws). Instead, newspapers have the responsibility to fight for their individuality: their right to express a broad, independent, non-sectional view as The Star does — or to represent one passionate sectional view as Die Transvaler was allowed to do in the

pre-war years.

Ironically, the political party supported by Die Transvaler was the one that denied that right to others when it came to power. It closed down The Star's black sister newspaper, The World. Now no newspaper can call itself free.

It was inevitable that, as freedom of the Press diminished in South Africa, so did individual freedoms, for Press freedom and individual freedom are so interlinked as to be indivisible.

The struggle is as ageless as it is urgent. In the past 100 years, South Africans have fought in at least five wars at home and abroad in the cause of freedom. Yet today, for the first time in 150 years of striving for freedom of expression, South Africans are losing the battle.

Fear is costing us our freedom. The people who are afraid are mainly those privi-

leged enough to have enjoyed the benefits of western-style democracy in the past. They are afraid that if they extend freedom to others, they will lose their own. Yet a dispassionate look at history or at any society on earth shows the converse is true. Deprived and underprivileged men will always reach upwards. If they are given no share, they eventually grab everything — and so deprive the once-free.

We are not alone in our fear, our greed, and our laziness in the defence of freedom. The problem is worldwide. Men who have power are always afraid or unwilling to share it. Everywhere they recognise that knowledge is a form of power, so they try to deny people information. The public is usually passive. However, if men in power are not disciplined or curbed in their censorship, violence inevitably follows.

Alistair Cooke will point out in this series that "censorship actually bottles under pressure the domestic turmoil it is designed to pacify. The bottle never stays unexploded for long."

Jacobo Timerman, a famous Argentinian editor who was tortured and imprisoned for disagreeing with his government, will tell you that "when the freedom of the Press is restricted or suppressed, it is not the debate that disappears but civilisation."

Knowing these things — knowing that our fathers and their fathers and grandfathers fought, and sometimes died, for that precious commodity vaguely called freedom — we need to ask ourselves: Why has censorship been allowed to spread and freedom to erode, with hardly a murmur from these citizens who still have the right to speak out?

CSO: 4700/1978

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE QUESTIONS UNANSWERED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 82 p 9

[Text]

HUNDREDS of thousands of contract workers are on the verge of regaining unemployment insurance rights — but the issue seems set to remain a sore point.

According to officials of the Department of Manpower, the setting up of Unemployment Insurance Funds (UIFs) inside the various independent homelands to cater for contract and commuter workers, who lost those rights when Ciskei, Transkei and Venda opted for independence, is at an advanced stage and a final announcement is expected soon.

But there is still widespread dissatisfaction and confusion over the issue and some companies could unknowingly owe thousands of rands in arrears to the UIF, while a number of workers are still having UIF contributions deducted although they are unable to claim the benefits.

Worker anger over the issue in East London, where about 80% of black workers commute to work daily, became apparent after Ciskei took independence last year. This led to uneasiness among employers and at one stage there was a fear that it could lead to strikes in much the same way as the preservation of pensions issue before it.

The complete lack of unemployment benefits for contract workers from the independent homelands, as well as for domestic workers and farm labourers, is again becoming increasingly important as more and more people lose their jobs in the recession.

Trade unions and community aid centres are particu-

larly unhappy over the setting aside, by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, of R2-million from the UIF for workers in the motor industry who refuse to join strikes while "over 2-million genuinely unemployed workers are not receiving even their legitimate unemployment benefits".

There have been calls for the Minister to divert some of the money from the fund — which totalled R253 500 000 in June — to alleviate some of the poverty and suffering caused through unemployment.

At present the more than 42 000 Transkei contract workers in the Western Cape can claim no unemployment benefits if they lose their jobs, while the 5 500 Ciskeian migrants, in the process of being phased out as contributors to the fund, have had their benefits preserved until December 4, 1984 — three years after independence. Workers with permanent residence rights are still UIF members.

Many Cape employers contacted over the past few days say they stopped deducting UIF monies from their contract workers when Ciskei became independent last year. They were unaware that both employer and worker contributions continue until contracts, which last a maximum of a year, expire and that they are now liable to pay possibly thousands of rands in arrears.

Other employers have continued to deduct UIF money from contract workers who will not be able to claim benefits. Helpers at a local workers' advice bureau say

at least half of the Transkei contract workers who have lost their jobs are contributors to the UIF.

The Manpower spokesman said: "We've sent out numerous circulars to employers, but they just don't read them. We have to deal with hundreds of cases of refunds." While the worker gets a refund of his contributions, he often doesn't know until he loses his job that he doesn't qualify for the benefits.

And, as many contract workers who do qualify don't return to the homelands when they lose their jobs, the UIF fund is being further swollen by unclaimed benefits.

Legislation which enables contributions paid into the South African UIF to be transferred to funds in other states was recently passed and South African officials are helping set up UIFs in the homelands.

But the Manpower spokesman said South Africa would not be providing financial assistance and the question of the viability of these funds has arisen. There are also fears — voiced in Parliament by the PFP spokesman on manpower, Dr Alex Boraine — that workers might have difficulty getting payment

through the homeland governments.

While the setting up of UIFs in the homelands might provide some form of relief to unemployed people, not all parties see it as a good move. Trade unions such as the S A Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and the General Workers Union (GWU) are opposed to the UIF being run on "apartheid" lines.

Miss Di Cooper of the GWU says the union's demand is for one uniform unemployment fund with adequate benefits to be paid out "where workers wish them to be paid out".

And a major problem which has been raised is whether UIF credits from the old South African fund will be transferred to the new fund. Does a worker who has been contributing to the old fund for 30 years start contributing to the new fund as if he has no credits?

In the case of Transkei contract workers, who have not been contributing since 1976, it will be probably be very difficult to transfer old credits to the new fund, which means it will take three years to acquire maximum benefits.

By that time the current recession could be over.

CSO: 4700/1978

DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING REFERENCE BOOK RELATED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Sep 82 p 11

[Article by Len Kalane]

[Text]

LIFE is at a standstill for a young Soweto man, who now at 21, never had a reference book.

Not that he is smarter than the Law. It seems that the Law itself doesn't want to give him one.

Also not that Henry Ntsizi Mjijwa of Diepkloof is dying to have one as his pride possessions. The laws in this country makes a reference book a must for every black man over 16.

In January 1980, he applied for one. He had been going to the pass office every month for the past two years only to be sent back, without it.

"Try again," officials kept on saying.

The delay, he says, denies him access to a passport and a driver's licence.

"Life can be nasty in this country without a pass. Everything has come to a standstill for me."

Mr Mjijwa said he was born in Kliptown, Johannesburg, with documents to prove it, birth certificate and the house permit.

"I don't know why the hassle," he adds.

All he has after 24 months is only a piece of paper, Document number D 939253 which started fading in texture through the period. It was replaced. Countless others followed, still no reference book.

"I'm now getting tired — and annoyed," Mr Mjijwa told The SOWETAN: "Unless somebody up there explains."

The Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria couldn't provide a ready answer. A lady said: "We have a problem. Mr Johan Oosthuizen is the one who usually speaks to the Press. He will be away for the whole week. Mr Job Jonker is also not available to talk to you."

CSO: 4700/1982

BRIEFS

SECRET LEFTWING SOCIETY--AN underground Leftwing movement at Stellenbosch University--with one of its aims the release of political prisoners--is growing in strength. The latest edition of the university's official student newspaper, "Die Matie", reports that the organisation Zet was formed at Afrikanerdom's prestigious university in 1981. To avoid detection, its leaders never gather in one place at the same time, and the organisation has a "cell" structure so that most of its 250 members are not aware of each other's identities. A Zet member gave the newspaper details of the organisation after forged pamphlets were allegedly circulated to discredit it. The member told the newspaper that Zet's policy was in line with the black consciousness ideology espoused by the late Steve Biko; it rejected apartheid and National Party policy, the use of force and the Progressive Federal Party, which it saw as "too conservative". The organisation favours full democratic rights for all races and the release of political prisoners, and apparently has had contact with the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas). The organisation last year printed pamphlets to commemorate the death of Steve Biko--but before 100 had been distributed the rest were confiscated by Stellenbosch Security Police. "The police also visited several people at home and took others in for two to four hours' questioning." The Police Division of Public Relations has been asked to confirm that Zet members have already been questioned, and a reply is expected shortly. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 82 p 1]

POLICE ASSAULT--TWO members of the Security Branch pleaded not guilty in the Durban Magistrate's Court on Tuesday to a charge of assaulting the 19-year-old chairman of the Durban branch of the Azanian People's Organisation. Detective Warrant Officer Patrick Jacobs (25) and Detective Sergeant Mohum Gopal (29) are alleged to have assaulted Mr Bradley Potgieter by slapping, punching and kicking him and banging him with a door in an office at C R Swart Square on the evening of March 19. Mr Potgieter testified that on the night of March 19 he was interrogated by Detective Sergeant Gopal. Mr Potgieter said he seemed to misunderstand one of the questions and Detective Sergeant Gopal slapped his face. The Sergeant ordered him to crouch in a corner of a room and taunted him by calling him a "pipsqueak". Mr Potgieter said he was sworn at. When he could no longer crouch he stood up. This seemed to annoy Detective Sergeant Gopal who slapped Mr Potgieter's face and kicked his legs, he said. Mr Potgieter added that he got the impression that the assault was to intimidate him and warn him to stay out of politics. Mr Potgieter said

he was made to stand behind the door and it was opened so that he was banged by it. Dr L Robertson told the court he examined Mr Potgieter on March 20. He found a bruise on his left cheek with evidence of bleeding inside the mouth. There was a bruise on the back of his left elbow and bruising on his knees and thighs. He also had some tenderness on his left side. The hearing was adjourned until October 28. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Sep 82 p 4]

CHAMUSO TRIAL POSTPONED--THE Mozambican terrorism and murder trial held in the Pretoria Supreme Court has been adjourned to October 15 at the request of the prosecution team. Mr Rogerio Hoffsani Chamusso (32), a Mozambican citizen also known as Patrick Shange, has been charged with two counts of murder and three other charges under the Terrorism Act. Appearing before Mr Justice A P Myburgh, the accused has pleaded not guilty to all the charges. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Sep 82 p 3]

CHARGES WITHDRAWN--A FORMER detainee, who appeared in a Johannesburg regional court yesterday on allegations of furthering the aims of a banned organisation, had charges against him withdrawn on instructions by the Attorney-General. Miss Baby Penelope Tyawa (23) was arrested on August 25 this year and was remanded the next day pending further investigation of a case against her. Miss Tyawa, of Dube, Soweto, was previously detained on November 23, 1979, and released the following year on April 14, after about five months in detention. She was not charged. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Sep 82 p 2]

JABU RELEASED--MR JABU Ngwenya, 28-year-old organiser for the General and Allied Workers' Union (Gawu), who was detained in November last year, has been released after almost a year in detention without trial. While still in detention in June this year, Mr Ngwenya was subpoenaed by a Johannesburg magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, to testify in the inquest of medical practitioner and trade-unionist Dr Neil Aggett, who died in detention. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Sep 82 p 2]

MIGRANT STATISTICS RELEASED--THE CISKEI Manpower Component in Mdantsane has already placed 40 000 Ciskeians in various categories of jobs in the metropolitan areas of South Africa in the 18 months from January 1981 to July 1982, the director of Manpower Component, Mr C Meyers, said this week. Mr Meyers said the cumulative earnings of the workers drawn from migrants from the rural areas totalled R61 912 800. Giving details on the 40 000 workers placed in 18 months, he said workers placed in East London were not included as the East Cape Administration Board would not approve their placement. It approved workers from Mdantsane only. The Western Cape had taken the largest complement of workers this year, accounting for 7 566 by the end of July, followed by the Eastern Cape with 5 270, Transvaal 1 954, Free State 1 907 and Natal 182. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Sep 82 p 2]

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT--Mr Eli Louw, deputy minister of finance, says the unequal distribution of economic development in South Africa poses a serious threat to the country. Addressing the Klerksdorp Chamber of Commerce he said that 85 percent of industrial activity takes place in only four regions while in extensive areas of the country, especially in the homelands, there is a disturbing lack of development. There is thus a call for regional economic development to provide the infrastructure necessary for viable local government institutions. [Text] [MB010712 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 1 Oct 82]

MARITIME, NAVAL LINKS--Vice Admiral Putter, chief of the navy, has announced that practical steps will be taken soon to determine whether it is feasible to bring about a closer relationship among those using the sea to make more economical use of the country's scarce resources. Speaking on television, Admiral Putter said that naval, merchant and fishing fleets, ocean research bodies and harbor authorities could be involved in the proposed integration. He also anticipated a continued close relationship between the navy and maritime air component of the air force. He said the two have already developed particular skills, including advances in the field of intelligence gathering. Referring to the expansion of the Soviet fleet, Admiral Putter said that the Soviet Union continues to outstrip Western navies in the South Atlantic, and in the southern Indian Ocean. In addition, he said that there are only slight indications that the West is giving higher priority to strategic interests. [Text] [MB290947 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 29 Sep 82]

CSO: 3401/2

INGWAVUMA CHIEF WARNED AGAINST INCITING PEOPLE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Sep 82 pp 1, 16

[Text]

KANGWANE'S pro-unification politician, Mr David Lukhele has warned an Ingwavuma chief to stop inciting people about bloodshed.

Mr Lukhele also warned Chief Johannes Mngomezulu that it was dangerous and unwise to play with bloodshed.

Chief Johannes should stop instigating people... and unnecessarily showing us his guns. It is dangerous to play with bloodshed, to insult and incite people," warned Mr Lukhele.

In a statement issued from Pretoria, Mr Lukhele reminds Chief Johannes that after all he (Chief Johannes) is not the rightful Chief of the Mngomezulu people in that area.

Mr Lukhele, a former member of KaNgwane's Executive Council in charge of community affairs, also dismissed KwaZulu's claim of the Ingwavuma district.

"It does not help us or them to threaten us with bloodshed and to incite people..." he said.

Mr Lukhele also rejected

reports by certain newspapers that Swaziland's land claim from South Africa was "horse trading."

He denied that Swaziland's claim was a political bargain designed to curtail ANC activities or to join South Africa's constellation of states.

Mr Lukhele also referred to submissions made by the KaNgwane Executive Council to the Van der Walt Commission in 1979. Among other things, he said the council members submitted that areas such as Ingwavuma and Pongola east of Piet Retief, presently administered by the KwaZulu government were part of Swaziland.

Mr Enos Mabuza, then Chief Executive Councillor for KaNgwane also signed the submission which also stated: "With the establishment of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, the Ingwavuma area was made part of KwaZulu..."

The council member also stated that the KaNgwane

government was friendly with the KwaZulu leadership and the people of KwaZulu in general.

"We, therefore, would not like that the issue of the Ingwavuma area should create a wedge between the KaNgwane and the KwaZulu governments or between the Swazis and the Zulus," they submitted.

The council members also felt: "Since the Ingwavuma tribes and land belonged to the Swazis outside Swaziland, KaNgwane should be compensated for the land lost through ceding of Ingwavuma to KwaZulu."

Mr Lukhele stated that Swazis were not simply demanding land from South Africa in order to secure an outlet to the sea or other advantages but are claiming what belongs to them historically.

He said even those people in KaNgwane who are opposed to the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland agree that Ingwavuma belongs to the Swazis.

CSO: 4700/1965

MABUZA ACCUSED OF SPREADING FALSE RUMORS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 16

[Text]

FORMER KaNgwane chief councilor, Enos Mabuza is now exploiting the Kingdom's bereavement to spread false rumours among Swazis in South Africa.

Mabuza is spreading rumours that it was only the late King who wanted them, and that efforts for Swazi unity ended with his "demise."

Pro-unification leaders in KaNgwane commented that this is an effort to demoralise those who want unity. He is distributing pamphlets.

One of the pamphlets The Times obtained is purported to have been written by the ANC.

But pro-unification leader in KaNgwane, David Lukhele believes that this is a ploy to attract people who are sympathetic to the ANC

to support Mabuza's now defunct Inyandza movement.

Among other things, the pamphlets states that the border adjustment issue was designed to create animosity between South African liberation movements and Swaziland.

The pamphlets further allege that this would complete South Africa's long projected plans to create a constellation of Southern African states.

The pamphlet incites people to demonstrate against the border adjustment plans.

The pro-unification leadership in KaNgwane believes that he is exploiting black sentiments for his own motives.

Addressing Swazis in South Africa, Mr. Lukhele said: "Speculation after the King's departure has been observed, where some people are of the opinion that the land claim by the Swazi nation has ended with the departure of the King.

"The matter is continuing. The opposition is trying all dirty tactics. Recently they distributed pamphlets and told people they were ANC pamphlets, when we know they are "Inyandza" pamphlets.

"People should not be confused by E.J. Mabuza. He has also distributed pamphlets discouraging people from attending His Majesty's funeral. All that will not help him."

In an article published in a KaNgwane newspaper, Mr. Mabuza claims to mourn the King, but says: "The question now arises to whom are they now pushing us. The King wanted his people back. The King has now passed away. So who wants us back now?"

In reply to that, Mr Lukhele states in the same paper that the remarks are full of inconsistencies which are designed to divert attention from the central and burning issues of the deal ... to flimsy and irrelevant arguments.

Mr. Mabuza claims that since the land issue came into the open, many South African Swazis now dissociate themselves from Swazi culture and language. published in KaNgwane newspaper, Mabuza also spreads false information about the succession to the throne.

In a recent meeting held in Sidlamafa by Mabuza's defunct organisation, he urged people to pay exorbitant joining fees.

CSO: 4700/1965

EXPATRIOTS ACCUSED OF SABOTAGING LOCALIZATION PROCESS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

THE outgoing executive officer of the Swaziland Railways, Mr. Fanie Botha, has charged that some expatriates are sabotaging the localisation process to protect their jobs.

Speaking at a farewell luncheon at the Swazi Inn yesterday, Mr. Botha said these expatriates deliberately slow down training so that they can stay in Swaziland for longer than is necessary.

He said the main objectives of expatriates should be to serve Swaziland and train nationals to take over when they leave.

"Mr. Botha said he believes that this category of expatriate does not include South Africans. Mr. Botha is a South African.

"We have our own countries and our own jobs back at home. But some of us are dependant on their jobs in Swaziland and want to hang on to them for as long as possible," he said.

"They need the jobs for themselves. We are not inclined to stay here longer than is expected," he said.

Mr. Botha said if in the process of trying to promote efficiency and speed up training "We are forced to take disciplinary action which makes us

unpopular, then that is unfortunate."

"If you are to run an organisation like a railway line, you need discipline and loyalty. Without these two you can forget about running a railway line," he said.

"Not being a politician, I came to Swaziland with an unbiased mind to serve and help Swaziland," Mr. Botha said.

Paying tribute to Mr. Botha, the Minister for Works, Power and Communications, Dr. Victor Leibrandt said Swaziland Railway has gone a long way since Mr. Botha took over.

"He came at a time of great need. We are still learning to run our own railway line, but that takes some time," Dr. Leibrandt said. "We have many examples in Africa where railway lines are either not functioning or too slow. We have achieved a good level of efficiency.

"Mr. Botha came at a time of great expansion on our traffic goods. When we built the line, it was a reserve, but today we can say that it is a viable operation," Dr. Leibrandt added.

CSO: 4700/1965

SIGCAWINI RESIDENTS' COMPLAINTS REPORTED

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 11 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

RESIDENTS of Sigcawini north of the Manzini-Big Bend highway have complained that there was no development taking place in the area and appealed to Government to provide some essential services such as clean water and roads. The residents said the need for a good bridge over the Mzimpofu River was a serious problem because when the river was flooded, there was no transport to take members of the community to hospitals in Manzini and their children could not go to school until the water had subsided.

When *The Swazi Observer* visited the area this week, Chief Luvaba was not available. He was reported to be still at Lobamba Royal Residence where all chiefs have assembled since the death of His Majesty King Sobhuza II.

But one of the women at the Chief's residence said this matter had been discussed during local council meetings, but she did not know whether requests for essential services had been made to the District Commissioner's office in Manzini.

The *Swazi Observer* drove down to the Ndvongeni Dam east of the Mdumezulu Hills where herds of cattle were drinking while one woman had a span of oxen filling up a drum with water for home consumption.

Nearby stands the dipping tank for the area. The woman said on dipping day residents tried in vain to keep the cattle away from the water.

"There is nothing we can do, until Government helps

us introduce a water scheme by drawing water from some springs at the top of the Mdumezulu Hills," she said.

"Although the chief has prohibited people from washing on this dam, we still come and wash here because there is no where else for us to go," she added.

The residents confirmed that crossing the Mzimpofu in flood was out of question. There had been instances when children attending school at Gilgal School across the river had been forced to spend nights on the other side of the river after heavy rains.

The Water Scheme Design Engineer with the Rural Water Supply Board at the Ministry of Works, Power and Communications, Mr Charles Parker, said there were no immediate plans to provide clean water to Sigcawini.

However, Mr Parker said, he had visited the area and had identified the springs on the Mdumezulu Hills from which water could be drawn by gravitation. He

said his office would ask the district team in Manzini to approve a scheme for assistance.

"Once the district team has approved the scheme we will submit a design to the British Overseas Development Ministry which is funding the schemes," said Mr Parker.

"What people need to understand is that we have to work within our budgetary allocations.

"At the moment, we are providing water for about 12 000 people per year, but you will find there are probably 300 000 people without these services."

Mr Parker said when the Rural Development Area Programme of the Ministry of Agriculture had been completed, it would be much easier to use the available resources to provide clean water to larger numbers of people in the rural areas.

A spokesman for the Roads Department said there were no plans to build a bridge over the Mzimpofu River.

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

COTTON LOSSES--COTTON farmers, this year, incurred losses of E6000 000 from their poor production of the crop, which was caused by a severe drought during the January-March period, the executive officer for the Swaziland Cotton Board, Mr Mike Clark said. Mr Clark explained that this was the most critical time because the plant had reached its second stage of development in producing the seed cotton. "A lot of the bolls fell off the plant and the overall yield was reduced according to the intensity of the drought," said Mr Clark. In the last five years there was a reasonable spell and the average rate of production was 20,230 tonnes per year, he said. Due to the drought, yields were reduced by two thirds in the lowveld, Mr Clark said. "This is the worst year since the 1975-76 season," he said. Mr Clark subdued the fact that this was a very difficult time for the farmers. Cotton qualities were reduced when there was a drought and the farmers received less money for their products, he said. The World Economic Recession, which decides the price at which cotton should be sold also had a tremendous effect on the farmer's income, Mr Clark said. [Text] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 11 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1965

IMPORTANCE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD PRODUCTION NOTED

Dar es Salaam MZALENDÖ in Swahili No 552, 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] To be self-sufficient in food is an important matter for any country which values its independence. Our country is among the countries which value independence and this independence is guarded by all efforts. By recognizing the fact that hunger can make a person sell his independence, agriculture in our nation is being given the importance it deserves.

Agriculture has received great emphasis from the time we obtained independence. Ten years ago the party issued the slogan "the policy is agriculture." The emphasis on developing and strengthening agriculture is intended to make our country self-sufficient in food by using the major assets, good land and water.

There has been success here and there in our agriculture, although it has not been very great. Evidence of our success is the fact that in our country there is no person who is dying of hunger, even if sometimes weather conditions have caused a shortage of food in some areas of our country.

But Tanzanians should be cautious concerning the dangers which can occur when they do not have their own food. There is only one means [of avoiding these dangers]: to improve agriculture and increase the effort to produce food.

Recently the government issued a schedule for the implementation of the plan to restore the economy. In this schedule the Ministry of Agriculture was asked to prepare a program to obtain sufficient food under the plan for restoring the economy issued in June this year. Under this schedule, this ministry was asked to work out a long-term development program in the food sector, and reports on these programs should be completed by 15 December, this year.

Other responsibilities which confront the Ministry of Agriculture are those carried out in cooperation with the Office of the Prime Minister to see to food aid agreements, make recommendations concerning the tasks of the Milling Company, the cooperatives and the crop authority in order to develop the purchase and management of food.

We are making clear the fact that farmers are front line soldiers in our struggle to develop agriculture in the country and finally self-sufficiency in food. But it is true that the responsibility for bringing about a revolution in agriculture does not concern the farmers alone but various people and agencies under the control and supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. We are depending on these agencies to fulfill their responsibilities correctly in order that the [balance of] payments of the nation may be favorable.

In our plan to restore the economy, considerable stress must be placed on the production of food. Good means of increasing food in our country are to increase efforts in agriculture and in the theory of good farming. These include cultivating large fields, using good agricultural implements and supplies like fertilizer, insecticides and having a good system for harvesting and storing crops.

Undoubtedly, in the programs which are being prepared by the ministry considerations regarding the receipt by the farmers of good implements and supplies, instruction in the use of these implements and supplies, training in all methods of good farming and various means of improving their young animals and producing food crops are among the important questions which will be given the proper influence.

It is only then that the methods which are required for good farming will be implemented, and everyone concerned fulfills his responsibilities thoroughly that we will take satisfactory steps in the production of food and avoid a food shortage. These are the incentives which face farmers throughout the country and the Ministry of Agriculture and agencies under it.

CSO: 3449/1

MUGABE OFFERS NUJOMA FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

HARARE. — The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday gave more than Z\$250 000 (about R375 000) to the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

The money was presented to the Swapo chief shortly after talks between the two leaders at Mr Mugabe's office.

Speaking at the presentation, Mr Mugabe said it was a token of appreciation by the people of Zimbabwe for the liberation struggle Swapo was launching.

"On behalf of my Government, Zanu (PF) and the people of Zimbabwe, I wish to present to you this money which was raised by the people of Zimbabwe during the Swapo Solidarity Week," he said.

The Prime Minister reiterated his Government's support for Swapo and assured Mr Nujoma that the people of Zimbabwe were behind Swapo's struggle.

Mr Mugabe expressed disappointment at the boycott of the organisation of African Unity's summit, which failed to convene in the Libyan capital of Tripoli through

the lack of a quorum last month.

"It is disturbing to note that some members decided to boycott the summit at a time when the support of the organisation is needed in Namibia and South Africa," he said.

Turning to South West Africa, Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe was proud of the victories Swapo had been scoring of late and now hoped to see UN Resolution 435, and assume a new stage in the Namibian independence negotiations," the Prime Minister said.

In reply, the Swapo chief said the money would help his organisation to "liquidate South Africa's exploitative system".

Mr Nujoma said the money would be put to good use, adding: "It will help us speed up the achievement of independence.

"We are particularly happy that the donation was made when Zimbabwe was a year old and at a time when she faced numerous problems like the allocation of land to its people," he said.

NORMAN PRAISES SUPPORT OF COOPERATIVES

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] **THE Ministry of Agriculture is on the right path in supporting co-operatives, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, told the Assembly.**

He said that properly controlled, there was great merit, in his view, in co-operative effort and he thought it was only through co-operatives that significant progress would be made in communal areas.

Answering members' questions during the committee of supply debate on his ministry's vote in the 1982/83 estimates of expenditure, Senator Norman said he agreed with Mr Bill Irvine (Ind, Marlborough) when he suggested the benefits of importation of valuable bulls should be as widespread as possible.

Mr Irvine suggested that if a farmer was allowed to import a bull it should be a prerequisite that semen from the bull should be sold within the country.

Mr Irvine said the semen should be spread as widely as possible and benefit the national herd and not just one farmer.

Senator Norman said he would investigate the uses to which imported animals had been put.

Answering a suggestion

by Cde George Mudukuti (ZANU (PF), Victoria) that the deposits required for the purchase of farms were so high that only those who were well off could buy them, the minister said there were no fixed deposits required for farms.

He said he had thought this was a misconception that had died out. Applications were assessed not only on a person's material wealth but more importantly on experience.

Cde Abraham Kabasa (ZANU (PF), Mashonaland East) told the House the Agricultural Finance Corporation was taking every cent from farmers.

He gave examples of a farmer only receiving \$10 for 16 bags of grain worth \$180 and of a farmer only receiving \$200 out of the \$800 his crop was worth.

He suggested loans from the AFC should be paid back over a longer period in cases such as this.

Replying, Senator Norman said this was an

"economic factor of life". When one borrowed, one had to repay. The AFC was not a philanthropic body.

The AFC was humane, though. If a farmer was in difficulties he should pay what he could and renegotiate a loan for the following season.

In an answer to another point, Senator Norman said that although the Harare Cold Storage abattoir had closed there was the possibility that a private abattoir would be established in the area.

Senator Norman said improving the quality of stock in Zimbabwe was close to his heart. De-stocking was taking place, whether through sales or deaths. He was looking at ways of financing restocking and hoped it would be possible to include a policy for herd improvement.

He said there were two good indigenous breeds of cattle at research stations. If some of the bulls could be utilised to restock, he believed a service would have been rendered to the cattle industry as a whole.

CSO: 3400/2

RESURGENCE OF 'LAAGER MENTALITY' AMONG WHITES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 82 p 21

[Text]

Dissident violence in Zimbabwe is involving white farmers in Matabeleland in a confrontation some feel is even more dangerous than the Rhodesian war which ended three years ago. This report from a Sowetan Africa News Service team is by one of last groups of journalists allowed into Matabeleland before the government imposed a ban on all media activity in the area.

BULAWAYO — "Don't get killed on the way home," the white farmer's five-year-old daughter called out cheerfully to the family's black cook as he made his way home to beat the dusk-to-dawn curfew.

Relating the incident, her mother, Sue Gibbs, wearing working overalls and with a 9mm pistol strapped to her waist, comments: "What a way to bring up kids!"

For the three children of the family, too young to remember the bloody Rhodesian bush war that ended nearly three years ago, living with violence is becoming part of their daily lives in the Nyamandhlovu district, one of the worst-hit areas of troubled Matabeleland.

Tim Gibbs, son of former Rhodesian Governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs, and staunch opponent of Ian Smith during the UDI years, says the security situation in

the district — an important beef and dairy ranching zone — is worse than it was during the war.

"What we have down here is simply a guerilla war", he comments while relaxing on the cool stone verandah of the old thatched homestead which looks out across a lush green field of lucerne.

White farmers have been among the main victims, although by no means the only ones, of the escalating dissident violence in the province, which followed the dismissal from the Government in February of Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo.

In the Nyamandhlovu commercial farming area, white farmers have been the targets of at least half a dozen murders and attempted murders since that time.

The "laager mentality" which developed during the Rhodesian war is beginning to show

itself again, although now, says Mr Gibbs, farmers' morale is lower because they feel the government doesn't care about them.

Security precautions and seeing they stay alive are now uppermost in the minds of farmers, not only in the Nyamandhlovu area but throughout the province.

They have good reason to be vigilant. Since April the onslaught against farmers has included:

- Filabusi rancher Harold Hilton-Barber gunned down as he went to pay his workers.
- Farm manager Tom Sutton shot dead, Esigodini (formerly Essexvale) area.
- Nyamandhlovu farmer David Stirling shot dead by a lone gunman on the way back to his house after a hunting trip.
- Rancher Phillip Ellman-Brown executed by dissidents at his home-stead in Lupane area.
- University lecturer Dr Peter Gradwell and his niece Donna Clark, murdered at a cattle dip on a farm in Plumtree area, close to the Botswana border.
- Mrs Alida Maconi, mother-in-law of a Plumtree farmer, killed in an ambush.

The province's farmers, already hard-hit by

what some say is the worst drought in living memory, are now bringing out of mothballs the weapons and security systems they used before.

At a meeting of about 150 farmers with Agriculture Minister Mr Denis Norman at Marula recently, the farmers pulled no punches.

In the wake of the continued detention of Figtree farming brothers Noel and Alan York (who were later released on "humanitarian grounds") farmers asked the minister frankly if the government really wanted whites on the land.

But Tim Gibbs and other Matabeleland farmers believe the problem will never end until Mr Mugabe gets around a table for frank discussion with the ZAPU leadership, whose disillusioned former guerillas are believed to be guilty of most of the violence.

Another farmer says that government forces, deployed in the hunt for dissidents, in particular for those who kidnapped six foreign tourists on July 23, are "building up a vast fund of ill-feeling and bitterness among the blacks with their non-discipline and brutality".

FORMATION OF NEW STATE EMPLOYEES' BODY REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Government has announced the formation of a National Joint Council to make representations on behalf of all State employees.

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (responsible for the Public Service) Mr Chris Andersen, told delegates to the 64th annual conference of the Public Services Association yesterday that the JNC would provide machinery for effective consultation and the resolution of problems in cases of dispute between the State and its employees.

He said: "One of the matters which has concerned your association and the Government, as well as other members of the civil service, is the nature of the body through which your collective views should be expressed and the extent of the influence any such body may have.

"This should be a body with the power to make representations on behalf of members of the service and, in particular, as to conditions of their employment."

The minister said the Government believed that such a council would be able to improve working

conditions and would remove areas of conflict leading to better performance from public servants.

The final constitution of the JNC remained to be determined, but its immediate composition would be of equal members from staff associations with an enrolment of at least 25 percent of its potential membership and two members of the umbrella association still to be formed.

"The council will be under the chairmanship of the permanent secretary to the Public Service Commission and its senior officers will be drawn from the Ministries of Finance, the Public Service, Labour and Social Services, Education and Culture, Health and Manpower Planning and Development," Mr Andersen said.

The minister emphasised that the proper development of Zimbabwe demanded loyal, efficient, honest and hard-working members of the civil service in order that each

ministry could achieve its goals.

The formation of the council was the first stage towards collective bargaining for as large a proportion of State employees as possible, Mr Malcolm Thompson, chairman of the Public Service Commission, said yesterday.

CHALLENGE

Mr Thompson said the announcement presented a challenge to all those who claimed to represent Zimbabwe's public servants to organise themselves and prove they were the true representatives of their groups.

He said the Public Services Association had made considerable progress in the last year.

He also said: "Restructured promotion committees have been set up throughout the service and, although there have been some teething troubles in a number of ministries and departments, the committees now function well."

The whole image of the public service could be ruined by a few rude civil servants who handled the public impolitely or unsympathetically, Mr Thompson said.

Civil Servant Strikes 'Would Be Illogical'

IT would be illogical for civil servants to strike because they would be striking against themselves, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

Addressing the annual conference of the Public Services Association in Harare, the minister said that this was because they were an integral part of the decision-making machinery of the Government.

He said in colonial times the white civil servants were the only "real" civil servants because they were the only ones allowed to help formulate government policy.

Black civil servants had no part in shaping state policy and "consequently, they felt the need to strike because they were always confronted with policies affecting them and the public at large in a most unacceptable manner".

Civil servants played a crucial role and this had to be recognised when considering restrictions on strike action, the minister said.

"All the ideas and facts from the people below are collected and interpreted

by civil servants who then pass them on to their respective ministers, who in turn pass them on to Cabinet and Parliament.

"Civil servants also exclusively retain the role of implementing the resulting decisions and policies of Government."

The minister said the Government was extending to civil servants an unlimited right to trade unionism as an additional mechanism with which they could communicate with their employers.

Referring to the proposed National Joint Council, the minister said its formation would meet an urgent need for each segment of the civil service to know and appreciate each other's aspirations and also understand their problems.

Cde Kangai said he remained opposed to overtime compensation for civil servants because the service was paid almost entirely from direct taxation.

Rising Costs a Worry to PSA

THE inability of wages and salaries to meet the rise in the cost of living was a problem facing the Public Services' Association, the outgoing president of the association, Mr Malcolm Pratt, said yesterday.

"We recognise the policy to narrow the wages gap as one which will create a system not of equality but of egalitarianism. However, rewards must be related to productivity and we reiterate the need for a system of comparability if the service is to retain the skills which it spends so much money on in training."

Mr Pratt said civil servants in rural areas had problems in obtaining accommodation, and the association intended to pursue the idea of creating a revolving fund to provide the necessary accommodation.

CSO: 3400/2

STATE PLAN TO TAKE OVER PRIVATE SCHOOLS DENIED

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

NO proposals have been made by the Ministry of Education and Culture on the future of private schools, a ministry spokesman said yesterday.

He was commenting on reports in the Herald yesterday that the Government was considering making all members of the Unified Teaching Service public servants and assuming more control over private schools.

The spokesman said the ministry circular referred to which was sent to heads of denominations and education secretaries on July 12, was in fact a letter inviting them to meet junior ministry officials to sound out opinions.

The meetings in Harare and Bulawayo were "purely a forum to collect opinions and suggestions on the feasibility of the formation of a single teaching service".

"The minute sent out to responsible authorities

contained a list of problem areas or issues of particular interest to responsible authorities. They were requested to reflect on those problems and submit their reactions at the next meeting.

"Nowhere, in either the discussions or the minutes which the delegates have received from the ministry, is it stated, or even implied, that the Government plans to take over schools from the responsible authorities."

The meetings were merely discussions to sound out opinions. "To date, no proposals have been made by the ministry on the subject."

The education secretary of the Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops' Conference, Fr F. Mugadza, said that the articles had embarrassed the conference and the heads of denominations.

No confidential information had been given to the Herald by the education secretary and all churches, not just the Catholic Church, were concerned in the matter.

The question of a single teaching service "as far as we understand it, is merely a proposal by the Government to obtain an informed reaction from responsible authorities".

The matter was still being discussed and, said Fr Mugadza, it had not been suggested that the Catholic bishops would wish to see the Prime Minister on this issue.

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BRIEFS

SECURITY AT AIRMEN'S HEARING--HARARE--An application by three detained Zimbabwe Air Force officers for access to their lawyers resumed before Mr Justice Charles Waddington in the High Court in Harare yesterday. At the start of the proceedings, Mr Richard Phillips of the Attorney-General's Office produced two certificates which forbade the proceedings from being held in public, as it would not be in the interests of the State. The three senior Air Force officers are Air Vice-Marshall Hugh Slatter, the Air Force Chief of Staff; Air Commodore Philip Pile, the Director of Air Force Operations; and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, Staff Officer of the Air Training Staff. Mr Justice Waddington cleared the court, saying the State was determined to have the proceedings in camera. He said under the law he had no option other than to hold the proceedings in Camera. "I have no discretion," he said. Air Vice-Marshall Slatter has been in detention for 13 days, Air Commodore, Pile for 12 days and Wing Commander Briscoe for 23 days. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 82 p 5]

DEMobilization EXERCISE--The demobilisation of ex-combatants is expected to be completed by October or November this year, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, told the House of Assembly yesterday. Answering questions during debate on the vote for his ministry, the minister said so far 22 164 ex-combatants had been demobilised. He said the Government was trying to redirect "these young people who lost their opportunity for education while fighting to liberate the country". [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 82 p 1]

RECRUITMENT SCHEME BOOSTS BRIGADES--The registration of workers for building brigades in Harare has been a great success, with more than 200 people registering each day since the exercise officially began last week. The registration officers at the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's Fourth Street branch said the workers were eager to register because most of them were not employed. Some said they were registering because they had been laid off when contractors' contracts had expired. The registration officers said they were getting more skilled people than unskilled. The ministry said last week it wanted carpenters, joiners, welders, drivers, machine operators, mechanics, accountants, clerks, electricians, technicians, bricklayers, plumbers and painters. The registration will end next Tuesday. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 82 p 3]

HEALTH CENTRES PLANNED--The Ministry of Health intends to build 316 rural health centres by 1985, the Deputy Minister of Health, Cde Edward Pswarayi,

said at the opening of the Masarakufa clinic in Mudzi yesterday. He said the goal of 115 clinics by the end of the year would not be reached because of unexpected hitches, but that 50 clinics were presently under construction. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 82 p 1]

TRADE WITH ARABS--NEGOTIATIONS have started to set up trade agreements between Zimbabwe, Algeria and Libya, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Richard Hove, said in Harare yesterday. Cde Hove was giving a Press conference, following his recent tour, with officials from the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe and the tobacco industry, to Algeria and Libya. The visit to Algeria was at the invitation of President Benjedid's government to attend the international trade fair in Algiers. Both countries had shown interest in Zimbabwean tea, coffee and steel billets, the minister said. Local businessmen who wished to take advantage of the Lybian market were advised to begin discussions with companies in that country soon. Cde Hove said he would call a meeting of representatives of the private sector tomorrow to find out who was willing to export to Algeria. The Zimbabwean delegation had met senior government officials in both countries. Although both were major oil exporters, they had diversified their economies and manufactured much of what this country produced. Oil imports to Zimbabwe did not fall under his ministry, he said. The balance of trade with both North African countries was in Zimbabwe's favour as both had imported goods from here without exporting goods to this country. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 82 p 3]

FARMING JOBS DECREASE--BULAWAYO--JOBS in agriculture fell by 50 000 between 1979 and 1981, according to the chairman of the Agricultural Labour Bureau, Mr Tertius Wessels. Farmers were not increasing their workforces--nor replacing people who resigned or died--because of the increased minimum wage. They were also cutting down on labour-intensive crops, said Mr Wessels in an interview yesterday. The figures for this year were not yet available but it was expected there would be a further drop. "Agriculture is the biggest employer in this country but the labour figures are still going down. Many people want to work but there is just no work available," he said. The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Kumbirai Kangi, had said ministry estimations put the job losses at an even higher figure, said Mr Wessels. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 82 p 1]

RAIL TAKEOVER POSTPONEMENT--BOTSWANA might only be able to take over the running of the railway line running from Francistown to that country's border with South Africa by 1990, Cde Midzi said. He had been told this when a delegation from the Botswana Ministry of Transport led by its Minister visited Zimbabwe recently for discussions on the take-over of part of the railway by 1987. But, depending on circumstances in Botswana and worldwide, they might have to extend it to 1990. Mr Paddy Shields (Independent, Bulawayo Central) had asked for details on how negotiations on the take-over earlier reported to begin in 1986 were progressing, and if Zimbabwe was still paying \$185 000 to Botswana for the use of the route. He believed this payment was not fair, both because Botswana was having its railways run by Zimbabwe and was receiving "vast benefits" from the line itself. Cde Midze replied that it was to Zimbabwe's benefit to have the line efficiently run, and this was worth the cost. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 82 p 7]

BRIGADES PLAN--BULAWAYO--It is "almost certain" that several ministries will be playing a part in the building-brigades project, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (national co-ordination), Cde Tarisai Ziyambi, said yesterday. In an interview, Cde Ziyambi said if there was any overlapping in the programme, the different ministries would co-ordinate their operations to ensure that the project was successful. The building-brigades programme would be administered overall by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Cde Ziyambi's task was to see that projects did not overlap. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 82 p 3]

ROW OVER SQUATTERS--BULAWAYO--GOVERNMENT policy is that anyone who squatted on Government or private land after July 1981 would not be tolerated, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, said last night. But squatters were not criminals and cases had to be treated on their merits. Cde Mahachi was speaking after an apparent conflict between his deputy, Cde Mark Dube, and the Minister of Construction, Cde Callistus Ndlovu, over whether Cde Mahachi had agreed to allow squatters to stay on two Government farms near Bulawayo. On Monday, Cde Dube ordered the squatters to leave, Cde Ndlovu had earlier told them they could stay. Cde Mahachi said he had agreed with Cde Ndlovu that genuine cases should be treated on their merits and that cattle must be allowed to stay on the farms because of the drought. He had also agreed that Cde Ndlovu and Cde Dube should visit the squatters together to find a solution to the problem. But, he said, it appeared that the conflict had arisen because Cde Ndlovu had gone on his own to address the squatters. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 82 p 1]

BUILDING BRIGADES--THE registration of workers for building brigades ended yesterday, with more people registering during the last two days than since the exercise officially began early this month. Registration officers at the Ministry of Housing's Fourth Street branch in Harare, said: "Some employed workers are also registering because they are afraid their employers' contracts may expire so they want to be on our records. By Thursday last week we had registered 1 600 people in Harare of which 223 had National Industrial Council certificates," one of the officers said. They said they were getting more semi-skilled and unskilled people than skilled. The ministry wanted carpenters, joiners, welders, drivers, machine operators, mechanics, accountants, clerks, plumbers, electricians, technicians, bricklayers and painters to register. "The response has been very encouraging," the officers said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Sep 82 p 3]

COTTON DEPOT--A NEW Cotton Marketing Board satellite depot, due to become operational at Birchenough Bridge by March next year, will be able to handle between 50 000 kg and 70 000 kg of seed cotton a day for onward delivery to the Mutare ginnery. The depot, which would be manned by 45 people during the peak cotton intake season, would serve farmers in the Buhera, Chipinge, Mabvazuwa and Bikita districts. A CMB spokesman yesterday said large-scale commercial growers and Middle Sabi farmers would continue to send their seed cotton direct to Mutare and the CMB would pay the cost differential between Birchenough Bridge and Mutare. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 82 p 3]

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